

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CHICAGO INTENT UPON OBTAINING FAIR ELECTIONS

Trial Started of 16 Men  
Indicted on Charge of  
Criminal Conspiracy

## PROSECUTION FUNDS GIVEN BY CITIZENS

Bar Association Leads Effort  
to Break Alliance of  
Crime and Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Sixteen men, including a state senator and various precinct workers in the Twentieth Ward, have been placed on trial in the Criminal Court here, the first of more than 50 persons indicted in the special grand jury investigation of fraud at the last Chicago election.

A blanket indictment, naming the 16 and three others, is one of the first fruits of the citizens' campaign to better the local situation. Most prominent among the indicted men are Morris Eller, city collector, Republican leader of the Twentieth Ward, and his son, Judge Emanuel Eller, of the Superior Court, who obtained a change of venue and thus a severance from the trial of others. One of the accused has not been apprehended.

Crime committed at the primaries last April 10, ranging from assassination to fraudulent voting, in the Twentieth Ward aroused the Chicago Crime Commission and the Chicago Bar Association.

## Citizens Raised Fund

The latter organization filed a petition for a special grand jury investigation which was granted but certain members of the county board blocked efforts to appropriate funds for the inquiry. The bar association then appealed to the public for contributions, to be paid in case legal efforts to force the county commissioners to make the appropriation were unsuccessful, and \$152,000 was thus raised.

Frank J. Loesch, an attorney and president of the crime commission, was appointed at the request of the bar association as a special assistant attorney-general to conduct the inquiry. He and his assistants have energetically prosecuted the investigation.

## Criminal Conspiracy Charged

The indictment against the 16 now on trial charges a criminal conspiracy to assault eight men, one of whom was slain; conspiracy to forcibly seize, kidnap and imprison on primary day six men who were watchers at the polling places; conspiracy to interfere with and prevent these watchers from carrying on their assignments; conspiracy to save illegal votes cast; conspiracy to defraud the city, county and sanitary district; conspiracy to represent falsely that certain men were employees and rendering services to such governmental bodies as the city, county and sanitary district; to aid and abet certain persons in keeping gambling places, and to aid and abet certain persons in keeping places where intoxicating liquors were sold.

The selection of jury is expected by attorneys for both sides to be lengthy.

## Junior Chambers Aid Get-Out-Vote

## Extensive Nonpartisan Plans Laid by National Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Comprehensive and nonpartisan plans have been outlined by the Junior Association of Commerce of the United States to aid in getting out the vote at the November election.

Its general purpose is to obtain the co-operation of business houses in every city where there is a junior chamber, in various methods of educating the citizenry in the obligation of voting, according to Robert E. Corcoran of Chicago, chairman of a committee in charge of the movement.

It is the intention of the committee to ask public service companies and other corporations to issue and exhibit in street cars and other public places posters urging citizens to register and to vote. Mr. Corcoran said. Business firms also will be required to run a line at the bottom of their newspaper advertisements, prior to registration days, reading: "Be sure to register." Also, shortly before the election, these same firms will be asked to add to their advertising this line: "Vote as you please, but vote."

There are some 60 junior chambers in the country, their membership consisting of young business and professional men.

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## 130 Chinese Students Aided by Boxer Fund

By a Staff Correspondent

Nearly 40 colleges and universities throughout the United States will have Chinese students among their undergraduates this year under the Boxer indemnity fund, which has brought Chinese young men and women to American institutions for 15 years.

The Boxer students, 130 strong, passed through San Francisco recently on their way to various seats of learning. They came to this country in a group on the S.S. President Madison. They are said to be the pick of all China in scholastic attainments, having been chosen through competitive examinations at Tsing Hua School in Peking.

## Clutchless Car Made Possible by English Inventor

## Automatic Variable Speed Gear Transmission Obtains Wonderful Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Has a really gearless, clutchless motorcar come at last? The answer is, yes. J. H. Robertson, after five years work and at the cost of many thousands of pounds has perfected an automatic variable speed gear transmission. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was taken for a drive by Mr. Robertson and was allowed to drive the car himself. Driving is reduced to the action of one foot on either accelerator or brake pedal and the hands on the steering wheel. There is in addition a small lever in the center of the floor-board which is used to put the car into reverse and for other purposes which will be explained later.

## Car Accelerates Rapidly

The engine having been started in the usual way the driver depresses the accelerator pedal and the car glides away without the semblance of a clutch. If the pedal is depressed rapidly and fully the car still moves off perfectly smoothly but accelerates rapidly. To stop, the foot is shifted to the brake pedal, which pulls up the car according to the degree of pressure exerted, the engine then turning over in neutral. This ease of control must be experienced to be realized and the smoothness and rapidity with which the car moves off from a standstill leaves one almost breathless with wonder. During this test-drive the car was held up in a traffic block next to a large powerful car.

## Surprising Getaway

On the release signal being given by the traffic policeman the driver of the big car must have been surprised at the way Mr. Robertson's car shot away without apparently touching any lever or control.

## Runs Automatically

The engine of the five-year-old car in which the motor representative drove had, Mr. Robertson said, done 25,000 miles without decarbonizing, yet it ran perfectly without a trace of "pinking." This, he said, was due to the fact that the engine was always running automatically at its proper speed in ratio to its load. It is never overloaded at low speeds on top gear. No matter how bad the driver may be the system will not allow of a starting shock and picks up its own ratio in a matter of seconds in the way of depressing the pedal.

The gear is suitable for building into any motor vehicle, whether a 4-ton lorry or 7-h. p. run-about. The number of parts is small and the whole mechanism extremely simple. A number of motorcar manufacturers have already ordered sets to fit to chassis with a view to drastic trials.

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## Oklahoma and "States Rights"

Tulsa, Okla. BEFORE Oklahoma became a State it was divided into two parts, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. The latter was under prohibition due to a Congressional Act. Oklahoma Territory, however, was not under this law, consequently liquor was shipped in the same as into the states.

There were many small towns along the border between the two territories, notably Keystone, a small place in Oklahoma Territory, but near the city of Tulsa in Indian Territory. Large quantities of whisky were shipped into Keystone for the purpose of being smuggled across the border; in fact, so great was the shipment both by express and freight that it became necessary for the railroad company to put on an extra station agent to handle the business.

In the darkness of the night,

## SMITH FIGHTING FOR SUPPORT OF NONPARTISANS

Dissatisfied With Outlook in  
North Dakota, Pleaded  
With Minnesota's

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A confused patchwork of conflicting cross currents and alignments was the political situation that Governor Smith found confronted his candidacy in North Dakota and Minnesota in his campaigning through these two states.

In the former the situation was less encouraging than he had been led to believe, members of his party declared, while in the latter it was as bright as they had expected.

The Democratic candidate found the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota, for whose support both parties are making strenuous efforts, as it is considered one of the determining factors in the race in that State deeply fractionated on the presidential issue. The league leader who is for him was indefinite in his declaration of personal approval despite the efforts of 40 newspapermen to get him to say just where he stood.

The league chiefs who are for Herbert Hoover, on the other hand, are outspoken in their support of the Republican candidate and are campaigning for him. Gov. Walter E. Maddock, the league's backing Smith, has no plans to take the stump for him.

## Secret Pact in Minnesota

The Minnesota situation offered less fractionalism but considerably more secret agreements. It was reported to the Democratic presidential party that the Farmer-Laborites, the progressive bloc in Minnesota, were supporting Governor Smith in return for the withdrawal from the senatorial race of the Democratic nominee, George Cashman, in favor of Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota.

From authoritative Minnesota sources it was further learned that certain important local Republican leaders of Hennepin County, the largest county in the State, and whose majority is necessary to carry the State, were in a secret agreement with both the Farmer-Laborites and the Democrats; with the former to throw their support to Mr. Shipstead and with the latter to go for Governor Smith.

## G. O. P. Organization Lukewarm

It was stated by neutral political observers that the Minnesota Republican organization is lukewarm in its support of Mr. Hoover. They were all strong Lowden partisans before the nomination and were declared to have been only recently "whipped into line" for Mr. Hoover. The state republican machinery was reported as not particularly active. The Cashman withdrawal in favor of Mr. Shipstead was characterized

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

## New Fad: Skating After Autographs

## 'Flying Shoemaker' En Route Around World—Misses 'Late' Mayor Walker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a book for mayors' signatures in his pocket and a pair of roller skates on his feet, John Balazs, "flying shoemaker," of Elyria, O., is on his way around the world.

There is one signature, however, that will not be in his book—the autograph of Mayor Walker—the "flying shoemaker" wouldn't wait for him.

Mr. Balazs rolled up to the City Hall and was informed that the Mayor had not yet arrived. So he put his skates in reverse, backed away and set off for Boston. From there he intends to go to Florida, Cuba and Mexico, after which he will go to Europe.

Mr. Balazs said he had skated 900 miles in 12 weeks. He averages 125 miles a day and could do more, he said, if he didn't stop for mayors' signatures en route. His entire trip, which, he said, will take seven years, will involve traveling approximately 300,000 miles.

## English Arbitrator Says Mergers Best

NEW YORK (AP)—Lord Melchett, who as Sir Alfred Mond was a leading figure in the arbitration of England's general strike, has arrived on the liner Homeric for his first American visit in two years. He came to inspect his nickel properties in Canada.

As one of the dominating figures of the British Empire, he defended his program of extensive mergers, asserting that "England must adopt in her industries the principle of elimination of waste. Where industries cannot stand on their own and pay, they must go down."

## Cornstalks and Peanut Shells Gain High Status as By-Products

Farm Waste May Provide  
Food, Clothing, Shelter,  
Says Boston Chemist

By a Staff Correspondent

Chemical research reveals that American agricultural wastes, variously estimated at between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 tons a year, may eventually provide building material for our homes, part of the food we eat, cardboard containers to ship it in, paper to write upon, clothes to wear and starch to iron them with, states Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., recently elected president of the British Society of Chemical Industry.

"The waste materials of agriculture," said Dr. Little, in an interview in Boston, "furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of raw material from which chemical research will develop an increasing number of valuable products of widely diversified use."

Yet, while agreeing that "research to increase the industrial demand for farm products offers more promise to agriculture than any single proposal yet advanced," Dr. Little warns that the waste materials must be led to expect that they will be made rich overnight.

Chemistry has provided the processes, he said, but profitable mass production must yet be proved. Collection and transportation of waste materials, scattered as they are over wide areas, present a major engineering problem, he indicated.

"At the present moment," Dr. Little stated, "a very definite interest is concentrated on the processes involved in the profitable utilization of cornstalks. It has, for instance, been demonstrated that from the stalks pure vegetable film is readily extracted in form available for papermaking and for such other cellulose products as rayon, photographic films and certain lacquers and finishes."

"The solution of the technical problems involved is relatively simple. The factors which will decide the commercial outcome, and which still require intensive study, are the economic ones of local supply, yields and cost."

Dr. Little pointed out also that several years ago his organization built a mill in Hawaii to manufacture from waste sugarcane the

mulching paper used to cover the fields in the cultivation of sugar and pineapples. More recently, he said, a highly successful industry has been developed in Louisiana through the conversion of cane sugar bagasse to building board.

"Wheat straw has been found usable for making corrugated board containers," Dr. Little continued. "Seed flax straw is yielding an excellent insulating material used in home building. Ground peanut hulls are providing fibrous filler needed in building materials."

"Starch is being made from potato wastes with such profit that crop surpluses are being utilized. Fruit wastes are now converted into vegetable acids, oils and juices. Even their seeds are being used in industry. And vegetable fibers are at the present time being used abroad as burlap for coal briquettes."

"True, waste materials which can be obtained from the farmer at a cost even as low as \$1 a ton can hardly be handled economically in competition today with the vast piles of waste wood already available at the lumber mills, except by the most carefully worked-out transportation and handling systems. The cost of wood, however, is rising."

## College to Teach Girl Students to Buy Good Clothes

## New York University Offers Course to Enable Women to Dress Better

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—One of the reasons women will go to college this year will be to learn how to dress, it has just been revealed here. New York University is offering for the first time a course in "clothes selection."

Women who will take this course were described as the "modern successors" to the girl who has been going to college to learn through the home economics course how to make a good seam and bake a fine cake by Mrs. Frieda Winning, instructor in the new course. The student who takes "clothes selection" will be able to go a step farther in making her college education immediately practical, she added.

The new course seeks to teach a young woman in the most concrete manner possible not only how to dress in accordance with her father's income, but how to select materials, where to shop advisedly and how to choose becoming and suitable apparel.

During the freshman year these subjects will be taught from the consumer's viewpoint," Mrs. Winning said. "During the sophomore year, students will be given more technical training and will go more deeply into the chemistry of textiles, for instance."

"The first year in 'clothes selection' will involve trips to the mills, where the process of manufacturing material will be studied, and also conditions that surround women in industry. The students will take the 'sweat-shop' into consideration in visiting shops where clothes are sold cheaply, as in the lower East Side. They will study government bulletins on the budget and will budget their own clothing expenses for two or three years in advance. They will study the colors with a view toward improving individual selection."

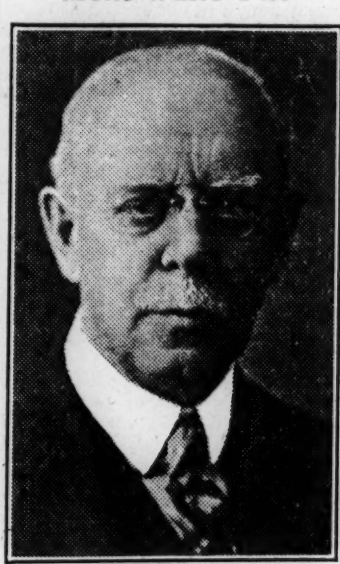
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## Melts Waste Pile



DR. ARTHUR D. LITTLE

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## Hanging Pictures

is an art regarding which a great deal has been said—but very little has been done. The half-dozen basic rules that govern this procedure will be discussed by an expert

## Tomorrow

on the  
Household Arts Page

## HOOVER LAUDS YOUTH IN TALK TO VIRGINIANS

Nominee Tells First Voters  
G. O. P. Has Always Been  
Party of Action

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Addressing a delegation of first voters from the Virginia who called at his headquarters, Herbert Hoover said the Republican Party had always been the party of action for the benefit of the country at large "without regard to sectional or to special interest."

The Republican presidential nominee declared also that his party was ever young with each new generation, and because in every expanding cycle of the country's advance it had caught the step of progress, it had marched in the lead in bringing about those things which were for the greatest good to the greatest number.

"I am very glad you have come to see me," Mr. Hoover said. "The decision as to the party with which you would ally yourselves in your first vote is one of the most important decisions in your life. It is one which you should approach by consideration of the fundamental things for which parties stand. The Republican Party over these many years has been the party of prosperity and progress."

## Is Party of Action

"You are all young; you are therefore active—and the Republican Party has always been the party of action, action for the benefit of the country at large without regard to sectional or to special interest."

"Although you are young, your vision will grow broader than the older generation because you have the benefit of their experience. It also is ever young with each new generation and because in every expanding cycle of our country's advance it has caught the step of progress, it has marched in the lead in bringing about those things which are for the greatest good for the greatest number."

"We are in a new era in national life. A host of new problems have come to us as an outgrowth of forces which have arisen in world relations and the development of our economic life. These, too, we approach and attempt to solve in this same forward-looking attitude of mind which we have given to the other problems in the past."

"To you belongs idealism. Our ideals in national life must be the inspiration and guide in our action. I welcome you into the Republican Party for the party must go on over generations and the burden lies on you to carry the banner forward."

## "On Basis of Good Citizenship"

Thomas L. Proctor of Richmond, Va., who headed the delegation, told Mr. Hoover that as national first voters, the half hundred and more visitors "have come to you on the basis of good citizenship."

The delegation was received in the big room outside of Mr. Hoover's personal office and it vigorously applauded the nominee as he took his place on the dais at one end to make his brief talk. After the exchange between Mr. Proctor and the nominee there was another round of applause and then the crowd began to break up.

"I would like to shake hands with you all," Mr. Hoover said, as his visitors began to make their way to the stairway. They came forward eagerly. The nominee noted several gray heads among the younger ones. "I guess you are not a first timer," he said, with a smile as he greeted Stanley F. Ford of Richmond.

"No, Sir, but I've brought along a couple of sons with me," Mr. Ford replied, introducing the two boys. "He made a mighty favorable impression on all of us," Mr. Ford said later. "He's gentler than I expected. The women who came with us were especially impressed."

## Nicaragua Is Quiet ON REGISTRATION DAY

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—Marine headquarters announced that the second registration day for the national election passed quietly. Nineteen planes flew over the country while registration was in progress and picked up ground signals reporting no disorders.

## Two Tractors Haul Champion Pie Into Oven for Eight-Hour Baking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBION, N. Y.—What was said to be the biggest apple pie ever baked has just come out of the oven here. It contained 100 bushels of apples, 450 pounds of flour and 250 pounds of shortening. The pie was sliced on the final day of the Orleans County Fair.

This dainty one-ton morsel was baked for eight hours after its cooks had mastered the engineering problems involved by moulding it with a gigantic pastry board and rolling pin and placing it in an especially built pie tin. The oven itself had been built for the occasion.

The pie represented the concerted efforts of Orleans County farmers who contributed the apples from their own orchards and aided Stephen Misenta, Swiss chef, to work out the mathematical details of the culinary masterpiece. The complete pie was 12 feet across and eight inches thick. The lower crust was one-half inch thick and weighed 600 pounds. The upper crust was of ordinary thickness.

Days of planning were passed before the giant pie was begun. Under the direction of Charles W. Howard, secretary of the fair, car rails were installed from the table to the oven and several feet of chain and two tractors pressed into service to prevent mishap to the pie.

The lower crust was reeled on a 2-inch steel rod 18 feet long and carried to the tin by four men. The chains were passed through the oven and attached to the tractors on the opposite side. When Chef Misenta, who said the pie had surpassed anything in his previous experience,

## Hawaii's Federal Taxes Exceed Levy in 13 States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honolulu, T. H. TAXES paid by the Territory of Hawaii to the Federal Treasury for the last fiscal year were greater than those paid by any one of 13 states, according to announcement by Gov. Wallace R. Farrington. Hawaii paid \$6,244,382 through the Internal Revenue Bureau and \$1,800,000 through the Customs Bureau. The total exceeded the taxes paid by Arkansas, Mississippi, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

## Grain Men Seek Fair Play With Co-operatives

## Think They Should Prove Effectiveness Without Government Aid

Lower rail rates, inland waterways development, adequate tariff protection for farm products, rejection of new irrigation projects, use of water powers for fertilizer production and closer co-operation between the Federal Government and agricultural colleges, were urged as a national agricultural policy at the closing session of the Grain Dealers National Association convention in Boston.

Taking up the question of co-operative marketing the association went on record as of the belief that "the system of co-operative marketing should be allowed free opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency in competition with established methods but without government aid that would give it undue and unfair advantages."

"We believe our present business institutions are efficient and economic," says the association. "We believe that the co-operatives have developed as a result of the initiative of American business, functioning under our free American institutions. We believe it to be inconsistent for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to submit to a vote of membership an endorsement of co-operative marketing because an affirmative vote would be an admission by American business that our present institutions are inefficient and obsolete and should be supplanted by socialism."

Disapproval of the trade of the tax on grain transactions, originally imposed as a war measure and not justified in times of peace, was voiced in another resolution adopted by the convention, which also opposed the Frazier bill, now before Congress, and other measures tending to establish federal inspection of grain in contradistinction to the present system of federal supervision of inspection under the Grain Standards Act.

"In harmony with previous action of this body, opposing the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, we record our opposition to the Tillinghams measure, Congress and all other similar measures which thus seek to foist the metric system on the commerce of the United States, piecemeal and by indirection, and we desire to commend the efforts of the American Institute of Weights and Measures in defending the integrity of our customary units and standards of weight and measure."

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## FRANCE WILLING TO ABANDON THE NAVAL ACCORD

Both British and French  
Are Anxious to Propitiate  
the United States

## JAPANESE LIKELY TO BE INFLUENCED

Objection Is Raised to the  
Separation of



sons at the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament. Lord Cusack said: "Speculation as to secret clauses and so forth have no foundation whatsoever."

"It has been suggested for instance that we were going to arrange for pooling our navy with France. There is absolutely nothing in any such suggestion, nor is there anything at all in the shape of an agreement on policy between ourselves and the French. It is not a question of policy. That has been discussed. There are no secret clauses nor any arrangement as to alliance or co-operation of navies."

## Turks Sentence Americans Again

### School Teachers Are Found Guilty of Disseminating Religious Propaganda

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Three American teachers charged with disseminating religious propaganda were again sentenced to three days imprisonment and a fine of three lire (about \$13) when the case against them was retried.

The teachers, Miss Jennie Jilson, director of the American School at Bursa; Miss Edith Sanderson of Berkeley, Calif.; and Miss Lucile Day, were sentenced by Judge Nizamedine, whose former identical verdict had been set aside by the Court of Appeals.

Miss Jilson will not serve her sentence pending a decision of the upper court to which the defense has appealed. Miss Sanderson has returned to the United States and Miss Day is teaching in Turkey. The judge in resentencing the three, interpreted the comment on the first verdict by the Court of Appeals as a call for an expansion of his reasons for judgment rather than disapproval of the verdict.

Americans in Constantinople were rather surprised at the verdict as they believed the upper court's nullification would result in a new verdict of not guilty, at least for Miss Jilson.

Miss Jilson will continue to stay at the school awaiting the decision on the appeal which will probably be handed down within three months.

## DOCK STRIKERS ATTACK VOLUNTEERS

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—About 2000 striking waterside workers forced the gates of the "free labor" bureau at Port Adelaide, drove the volunteer workers out and attacked them, and then forced their way aboard ships lying in the port on which volunteers were working.

Trade union leaders assisted the police in restoring order and all the volunteer workers were taken to the city. Ten volunteers are reported to have been severely injured. The Government announced that the new transport workers' act providing for the registration of dock workers, will be extended to apply to seamen if they refuse to report for duty.

### BRAVE ACT RECOGNIZED

LONDON—A shoplifter woman's bravery was recognized in Shrewsbury, when medals of the R. S. P. C. A. and the Crime Prevention League were presented to Miss Dorothy Mary Adey, head mistress of Shelvel School, Minsterly, for saving a dog from a disused mine shaft.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RESTAURANTS

### NEW YORK CITY

#### Betty Sue Luncheon

11-30 A. M. to 2-30 P. M.  
Fresh Vegetables—Gourmet Dainties  
9 Church St. (bet. Cortlandt & Liberty)

#### Dig and Whistle

150 Old Greenwich Village  
175 West 4th St.  
NEW YORK CITY  
Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M. \$1.00  
Dinner 5:30 to 8 P. M. \$1.50  
Closed on Sundays

#### De Old English

14 East 44th St.  
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## PRESS PRESENTS ITS REQUEST FOR 25 SHORT WAVES

### Needed for Efficient Point-to-Point Service in United States, It Is Shown

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Joseph Pierson of Chicago, chairman of the American publishers' committee, composed of many newspapers and press associations, has appeared before the Federal Radio Commission asking for 25 wavelengths for short continental point-to-point service within the United States. The committee applied for these short waves last spring.

Without 25 of these waves the American press would be badly crippled in its domestic operations, Mr. Pierson said. It must have that number he told the commission, to distribute efficiently the traffic brought into the United States from abroad with the 20 waves already allotted to it for foreign purposes.

W. W. Watts, appearing before the commission on behalf of Montgomery Ward Company, asked the commission for 10 short waves, which are two each for five stations to be located at Chicago, the main station, Kansas City, St. Paul, Baltimore and New York.

Radio Corporation's Request  
S. T. Hoyt, chief engineer of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company asked the commission to be allowed to continue the use of its stations operating between the Island of Oahu, on the island of Lanai.

Col. Manton Davis, general attorney of the Radio Corporation of America, presented to the commission a plan for extending the use of international radio system to more than 30 more of the leading commercial centers of the United States.

The plan is based on the Radio Corporation's application for licenses to construct stations in these cities and to operate radio circuits between all the cities of the system.

The statement made by Colonel Davis was made on affidavits and evidence presented to the commission by W. A. Winterbottom, traffic manager and Lloyd A. Briggs, chief operation electrician of the corporation. The applications presented by the Radio Corporation provide for a system of trunk circuits joining four focal cities from which shorter circuits will radiate. The focal cities selected are New York, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans.

Want Radio's Aid in Storms  
Radiocasting facilities for emergency communication must be available to their companies when wire lines are down, representatives of two public utility companies told the commission.

Earle D. Glatzel of the Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., defending his company's application for construction permits for three short-wave stations at Detroit, Marysville, Mich., and at Superior, Wis., declared that the company would use the radiocasting stations only for emergency and testing purposes. He pointed out to the commission that at the time when communication is most necessary, during severe sleet and electrical storms, the wire systems usually fail.

Judge William Spear of Newark, N. J., appeared in behalf of the Public Service Electric & Gas Company of New Jersey, to defend that company's application for two construction permits and two commercial operating licenses. The Public Service Electric & Gas Company, Judge Spear told the commission, serves six-sixths of the entire population of New Jersey and five-sixths of the industries.

Asked by Judge Ira E. Robinson, chairman of the commission, how many frequencies would be necessary for the so-called power trust, representatives of the New Jersey company said that a committee of the National Electric Light Association had estimated that 20 channels would be sufficient for the power industry. Judge Robinson remarked that if all applications were granted, the result would be a complete radio network between power companies in all states.

## FORD SHIPS' STATUS TO BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board has ordered an investigation into the operation of several ships by the Ford Motor Company to determine whether they are being operated as common carriers in violation of the Shipping Act or as exclusive industrial carriers.

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termine whether they are being operated as common carriers in violation of the Shipping Act or as exclusive industrial carriers.

It was explained that the Ford ships were used for the distribution of that company's automobiles but it had been claimed by other carriers that these ships had secured cargoes from other concerns on return voyages. Under the shipping law industrial carriers which transport goods of the company that owns them are not permitted to file manifest reports and charges as is required of common carriers.

## Permanent Paper Formulas Sought

### Move for Preservation of Printed Matter Leads to Federal Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The rapidly increasing interest in preservation of printed matter of lasting value has led the Bureau of Standards to initiate a new and improved calendar, accelerated aging tests made by exposure to heat and light, studies to the effect of the constituents of the papers on their permanence, and co-operative work with manufacturers to correct any properties of the papers that may be found undesirable from a permanence viewpoint, it says.

The bureau recently co-operated in the development of a newspaper paper made of rag fibers for printing special permanent issues of news, for libraries and such issues are now being made by a number of publishers, according to reports. The American Library Association has expressed interest in a similar project for books and other bound printed matter. The bureau, itself, is anxious that the paper used for its research publications will have the desired permanence.

## BRITISH WITHDRAW SHAMEEN GARRISON

CANTON, China (AP)—The British garrison at Shameen, the foreign settlement, to Hong Kong. The garrison consisted of one battalion which had been stationed on the island for 18 months. The troops will not be replaced.

The Chinese interpret the decision as a friendly gesture toward the Nationalist Government, which nominally controls Canton, and Kwangtung military clique in the real dictator.

## AMSTERDAM TO KEEP LABOR SECRETARIAT

THE HAGUE—The general council of the International Federation of Trade Unions session in Amsterdam has decided that the secretariat shall remain in that city at least until 1930, when the International Labor Congress will be held there.

Leon Jouhaux, France, presided at the meeting, at which 10 countries as well as the British-Indian trade unions, which are not affiliated with the International Federation but maintain friendly relations with it, participated.

## HARTFORD, CONN.

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"We conscientiously try to serve your hosiery needs."

## PUBLIC OPINION CANVASSED ON NEW CALENDAR

### Committee Wants to Know If People Want Change and If So, What

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans to ascertain whether the people of the United States are in favor of adopting a new and improved calendar have been announced by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification.

Thousands of associations and societies throughout the country, covering all fields of organized activity, will be formally requested in the next few weeks to express an opinion on the question, as organized bodies.

The first requests, addressed to a group of commercial organizations, accompanied by a circular fully explaining the calendar question, are now going out from the committee's headquarters. The communications call upon them to give their views on two questions:

1. Should there be a change or simplification of the calendar?  
2. If so, which do you favor: The International Fixed Calendar of 13 months of 28 days each, or the alternative plan of equalized quarters of months of 30, 30 and 31 days?  
The question of changing the calendar, the committee says in its circular, "has reached a stage in which an organized international effort is being made to determine whether public sentiment of the different nations approves it."

"Calendars have been changed in the past by autocrats, and our present calendar was once wisely adjusted by ecclesiastical authority. In all cases the people affected easily adjusted themselves to the change, but in this modern day the authority of public opinion is sought for making such a change, before it is undertaken."

"With the progress of civilization, certain shortcomings in our present time-measuring instrument, in use for nearly 2000 years, have come to be felt more and more. Its inconveniences are endured by reason of custom and tradition, inherited from generations past, which have fixed its use habitually in our lives."

"Custom and tradition have heretofore kept discussion of calendar change from becoming effective. But recently the movement toward improving the calendar became strong enough, especially in the United States, to start a serious and official international undertaking to decide the question. What must be determined is whether public opinion, after having been fully informed as possible of the advantages and disadvantages of calendar change, will be decided enough in favor of it to warrant calling an international conference for discussion and action on the question."

## POWER INQUIRY ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON (AP)—After hearing one witness, the Federal Trade Commission, on Sept. 27, adjourned its investigation of power trusts until Oct. 3. At that time the affairs of the Southern Appalachian Power Conference which are deemed pertinent to the inquiry will be scrutinized.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Mrs. George Corlett Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Miss Helen S. Hardee, Savannah, Ga.  
Miss Myrtle E. Woodbury, Portland, Me.  
Miss Fannie L. Schaffer, Seattle, Wash.  
Mrs. B. D. Allen, Portland, Can.  
Miss Marjorie Weston, Toronto, Can.  
W. G. Downs, Toronto, Can.  
John C. Palmer, Lansdowne, Pa.  
Mary M. Sheldon, North Adams, Mass.  
Harry K. Berg, Utica, N. Y.  
Rose Berg, Utica, N. Y.  
R. D. Allen, Montpelier, O.  
Miss Emma Allen, Montpelier, O.  
Miss Jane B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass.  
Mrs. E. H. Blanchard, Detroit, Mich.  
Sam P. Lochran, Dallas, Tex.  
Richard C. Zettler, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Richard C. Zettler, Chicago, Ill.  
Chas. F. Nelson, Toledo, O.  
Frank P. Snow, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. E. H. Blanchard, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. Georgette Barker, Dover, O.  
Mrs. Bessie Finley, Mineral City, O.  
Miss Esther Hall, Jackson, Miss.  
Miss Florence R. Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.  
Edmund B. Durfee, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. Nellie M. Conley, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. E. H. Blanchard, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. Bertha K. Merritt, Denver, Colo.  
Mrs. Edna M. Clinton, Denver, Colo.  
Mrs. A. Theobald, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Edith M. Dausman, Chicago, Ill.  
Miss Pearl M. Vassar, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Dumbreck, Junction City, Kan.  
Miss Isabelle A. Mackenzie, Lawrence, Kan.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie, Lawrence, Kan.  
Miss G. Adeline Gerrieh, Groton, Mass.  
Miss M. Cary, Ayer, Mass.  
Mrs. H. M. Cary, Ayer, Mass.  
Miss Ella M. Blakney, Groton, Mass.  
Mrs. Harold Shumate, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
Mrs. Margaret E. Thinsman, Lakewood, Ohio.  
Mrs. Ruth W. Pittman, Toledo, O.  
F. G. Grege, Toledo, O.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Grege, Toledo, O.  
Miss Emma D. Fuller, W. Springfield, Mass.

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## PUBLIC SCHOOL DECLARED TO BE MORE POPULAR

### Drift, Says Bureau of Education, Slowly Away From Private Institutions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—"The American public school is experiencing a stupendous growth and prosperity," officials at the bureau of education declare.

The percentage of pupils in public schools in the United States, as compared to private schools is steadily increasing, they report. Latest figures show that about 92 per cent of elementary pupils are now in public schools, while 89 per cent were in such institutions a generation ago.

"Sixty per cent of the pupils in secondary schools attended institutions supported by the public in 1890, while 91 per cent of such pupils attended public schools in 1924," a report issued by the bureau says. "Where 13 per cent of college students attended institutions supported by the public in 1890, 36 per cent now attend institutions so supported."

Attendance at colleges and universities increased 529 per cent in the 36 years following 1890, the bureau's study showed. Even more striking, says the report, was the increase in attendance at high schools which had more than 10 pupils in 1926, where they had one in 1890. "The increase here was 1055 per cent," it points out.

A rapidly increasing per capita amount of money is being spent in the public elementary schools, the bureau's study revealed. In 1920 about \$40 per pupil was being spent. That amount had increased to \$59 by 1924 and in 1926 to \$63.

Th rapidly decreasing birth rate in the United States "must in time have its influence upon the number of children who are old enough to enter school for the first time each year," says the report. "Restricted immigration further reduces the number of, say, 6-year-old children," it continues. "It is quite evident that

the number of 6-year-old children is not increasing very rapidly from year to year. The 1930 census may show little, if any, increase in the number of children ready to enter school over the number shown in the 1920 census. If these same conditions exist for a number of years, school enrollments will reach a stationary period, especially in the lower grades.

## Decreasing Rents Shown in Survey

### Average of Nation in Small Home Class 13.5 Per Cent Under Peak of 1924

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rents for small houses and apartments of the type occupied by families of moderate means have shown a marked decrease during the last year, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board. The decrease during the 12 months following July, 1927, it was found, was almost as great as the decline for the two-year period between July, 1925, and July, 1927.

Average rents throughout the country in the small home classification are reported by the board as 13.5 per cent lower than the post-war peak reached in July, 1924.

In July of this year, the statistics show, the average rents were 42.2 per cent below the figure for July, 1927. In July, 1927, the average rents were 4.5 below the figure for July, 1925.

Although these comparisons are based on statistics collected in both large and small cities in all sections of the country, they cannot be applied directly to each locality, the board declares, because they are cited exclusively as a national average.

## RUSSIANS STUDY DYE PLANTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A group of chemists representing the Soviet Aniline Trust which controls the aniline dye production of Russia, has just arrived here to make a study of chemical plants and equipment in the United States. The group is headed by E. L. Brodoff, general manager of the Derbendoff Works in Moscow.

## Southern Author Commemorated by Bronze Tablet

### Memorial to Mrs. Tiernan Set in South's "Open-Air Westminster Abbey"

## SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLETCHER, N. C.—Honoring the memory of the woman who gave to this section of North Carolina the name "The Land of the Sky," a bronze tablet has been unveiled at Calvary Episcopal Church to Christian Reid (Frances Tiernan), the author.

The tablet, fitted into a bronze boulder, will grace a site in the country described in her writings. It stands near memorials erected in Calvary churchyard to Bill Nye and other noted persons. Its nearest neighbor is a marker to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The little churchyard has come to be termed "the open-air Westminster Abbey of the South" since the custom of erecting memorials to famous southerners was inaugurated by the Rev. Clarence Stuart McClellan Jr., the rector.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, a native of Salisbury and a friend of Mrs. Tiernan, made the principal address at the unveiling. Others who took part in the ceremony were Mayor J. F. Fisher and Col. A. H. Boyden, both of Salisbury.

More recently still another marker was unveiled to the memory of Sidney Lanier, the "Sweet Singer of the South," by the State of Georgia. During the present month another marker is to be unveiled there by the State of Arkansas to the great Confederate poet and soldier, Albert Pike, who was also one of the prominent Masons of his day.

Mr. McClellan is very much interested in converting his churchyard into a shrine of southern memories. He has been arousing sentiment in this connection for several years.

## INDIANS TO GET ARMY COATS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The war-time surplus of army overcoats are to be used to clothe pupils in Indian schools after insignia have been removed and the overcoats dyed.



## FOR THE SWIFT PACE OF MODERN LIFE

How intense, how terrific is the throb, pulse and heartbeat of life today. Truly a swift pace, this. Yet we are prepared. Armed with new modes, new methods, we bear the strain and stress of this existence. Even our feet stand us in good stead. Shod with shoes that fit, our feet enable us to be sufficiently active. That is why we moderns wear Coward Shoes. Coward Shoes look well, yet offer the last word in comfort. Thus do Coward Shoes enable us to catch the true spirit of the times.

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## OWNERS STUDY NEW PLANS FOR MARKETING COAL

British Exporters Try to  
Co-ordinate the Schemes  
Already in Operation

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The coal owners of all exporting British fields met here in an endeavor to co-ordinate the individual marketing schemes already operating in the Midlands, South Wales, and Scotland with a view to the establishment of a single national authority able to negotiate with continental combines for controlling sales and prices. Such co-ordination was advocated by the experts at the world fuel conference now sitting here, and the atmosphere is considered propitious for definite action.

The fuel conference has meanwhile turned to other subjects. Dr. R. Lessing and C. Lambourn stressed the importance of properly cleaning coal, which would save £1,500,000 to British industry alone. Discussing the possibilities of peat fuel power production, Professor Purcell said that Ireland had produced 6,000,000 tons already without state aid and almost entirely by manual labor.

Justus Eck said he believed that Ireland's capabilities for peat production had been appreciated the present development of the Shannon power scheme, might have taken a different form.

Sir Frederick Nathan, referring to alcohol as fuel, said there was some likelihood of alcohol production from vegetation in Malaya and British North Borneo. In Natal, alcohol for motor fuel is being made from molasses.

## Use of Water as Fuel Challenged by Technicians

LONDON (P)—A method of using water as fuel, which was quickly challenged by technicians, has been submitted to the world's fuel conference here by Dr. Walter von Hohenau of Brazil.

Dr. Hohenau said he had worked many years on the process and had found that by applying very high vibrations to water he was able to break it up into its constituent elements of hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen, he said, could be used as fuel gas in the same way as coal gas.

The Brazilian natural scientist claimed that this could be done at such a low cost that it would mean the end of coal as fuel. He said his process was based on original research work done by Sir Oliver Lodge.

The statements were quickly challenged. One of the technical secretaries of the conference asked Dr. Hohenau to prove that he could create energy referring to the fact that some kind of power would be needed to set up the vibrations. He said the conference would welcome fuller information regarding the experiments.

## PEACE INSURED IN SHOE TRADES

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—A joint meeting of representatives of the Boot and Shoe

## The Tribune WINNIPEG

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## REICH SCHOOLS IN UPPER SILESIA CAUSE DEBATE

Raoul Dandurand, Canada,  
Points to Analogous Case  
in the Dominion

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Dramatic interest was lent to the final meeting of the fifty-second session of the Council of the League of Nations by intervention of Raoul Dandurand, the Canadian delegate, in a dispute which broke out between Herr Schubert, German, and Mr. Sokal, Polish, concerning the closing of some of the German minority schools in upper Silesia.

Mr. Dandurand pointed out that in Canada separate schools were granted for 10 children if demanded, whereas in Polish Upper Silesia 30 to 40 German children were required for a minority school.

Mr. Dandurand, evidently concerned, thought that the German children were being deprived of their national schools and this intervention of a Canadian in a dispute which Mr. Adachi, Japan, was endeavoring as a rapporteur to arrange, afforded proof of the universality of the League.

The Council, after adopting the suggestion of its president, Mr. Procope, that two jurists should be appointed to assist Mr. Adachi in determining the legal aspects of the dispute, adjourned further discussion of the subject until December. In the meantime the president of the mixed court, appointed to settle such conflicts, will do his best to bring the parties together.

## London Times Comments on British League Attitude

By WIRELESS

LONDON—In an article entitled, "Great Britain and the League," the Times reviews the work of the League session and deals with the criticism leveled at the attitude adopted by the British Government on international questions. The Times comments on "the businesslike nature of Great Britain, on the absence of set oratorical display, on the attention paid to organization and personnel, on the atmosphere of quiet confidence in the League's status and of the growing realization of the immense advantages of the form of international co-operation it provides. The League has, in fact, taken root in the world and is indispensable."

As to the British attitude toward the League, the Times declares, "Not merely is Great Britain every sense its strongest supporter, but under the recent administration of the League, the work has come to be an element of British foreign policy and the Foreign Secretary has taken an active part in every meeting of the Council and the Assembly."

On the naval compromise the Times thinks that the "British Government's motives may be defended but not their tactics. Their real mistake lay in not thinking too little of the League, but in thinking too narrowly in the terms of the League preparatory commission on disarmament and not sufficiently of the state of American opinion. The deadlock in the disarmament commission was the occasion for conversations that led to a compromise. Its object was to provide a new basis for discussion between the chief naval powers and so to make it possible for the commission to go on with its work. If that basis is not accepted and if no alternative is offered, the preparatory commission will have to look to the United States for further light on its difficult problem."

## 2600 CONSERVATIVES MEET AT YARMOUTH

YARMOUTH, Eng. (P)—Jubilant marked the opening here of the conference of 2600 delegates of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

The cheering occurred when Col. John Bretton, the chairman, referred to the Conservative victory in the Cheltenham by-election.

The start of the conference marked the opening of a period of intense political activity in Great Britain, in which all parties will take part from now until the next general elections. Ramsay MacDonald has just come home from Canada to lead the Labor Party in its annual conference which starts at Birmingham on Oct. 1. David Lloyd George, champion of Liberalism, is resting in Wales preparatory to the Liberal Party conference, which will open in this city on Oct. 11. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, is the central figure of the Conservative gathering.

## COMMANDER DYOTT RETURNS PARA, Brazil (By U. P.)

PARA, Brazil (By U. P.)—Commander George M. Dyott, well-known explorer who went into the jungles many months ago to search for the British explorer, Col. P. H. Fawcett, has arrived here with his expedition. Nothing has been heard of Colonel Fawcett since he started on a three years' trip through the Brazilian jungles several years ago.

## FLIERS FETTERED IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN (P)—Bart Hassell and Parker Cramer, pilots of the

airplane, "Greater Rockford," in which they attempted to fly from Illinois to Sweden via Greenland, were fettered and praised on their arrival here. They were accompanied from the north by Prof. William Hobbs of the University of Michigan Greenland observation party, which rescued them after they had landed far from their objective in the northern country.

## Indians to Act as Colleagues on Commission

Sir John Simon Makes Statement Prior to Party Leaving England

By WIRELESS

LONDON—Sir John Simon, chairman of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reform, and his colleagues have left England for a seven months' tour of India, during which time evidence will be taken at various centers. Before leaving, Sir John was entertained at a farewell luncheon in London under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Reading, late viceroy of India.

Sir John said that the British Parliament had immense responsibility to the peoples of India and it seemed to the commission that it could best act as interpreters to the British Parliament of Indian needs and aspirations if there were associated with them in their inquiry in every province an Indian committee elected by the provincial legislatures which would act as their colleagues and assist in their investigations. It was satisfactory to know that this plan had been generally approved. Eight out of the nine provinces had resolved to adopt it and the ninth had not yet finally decided.

## Happy Solution Anticipated

There is a growing confidence here that a happy solution will eventually be found of the problem of putting the Indian Government on a democratic basis. It is notable that an increased number of young Englishmen are desirous of taking up careers in that country. Figures just published, for example, show that 122 English university students completed this year for admission to the Indian Civil Service, compared with 112 last year, 93 in 1926 and 70 in 1925.

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## GREEK PREMIER MODIFIES VIEWS ON DODECANESE

Venizelos Alters Opinions  
Attributed to Him in  
Rome Messages

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, has cabled from Pisa modifying the views about the Dodecanese attributed to him in Rome messages.

"When asked, after signature to the pact, what I had done for the Dodecanese," Mr. Venizelos says, "I answered that the only thing I could do was to sign the pact which, placing Italo-Greek relations on a firm and friendly basis, could not fail to have a good effect on the Italian authorities in their relations with the Dodecanese."

"I added that as a Cyprus question does not exist between Greece and Great Britain, and for half a century has not obstructed the best relations with England, in like manner the Dodecanese cannot and must not hinder the development of amicable relations between Greece and Italy."

## Russia Welcomes Foreign Investors

Construction and Operation of  
Utilities Opened to  
Foreign Capital

MOSCOW (P)—Soviet Russia has

huged out another welcome sign for foreign investors, the chief concessions committee announcing that the construction and operation of public utilities in 60 of the largest cities of the Soviet Union are to be opened to foreign capital.

In all 400,000,000 rubles (approximately \$200,000,000) of foreign investments are needed for the communal services and foreigners will be given concessions for installing and operating tramways, motorbuses, gas, water, electric, and sewerage services, abattoirs and other public utilities.

The population of Russia's cities, the announcement said, "is growing with truly American speed, and it is estimated that the number of inhabitants of the 60 cities concerned will show a 20 per cent advance in the five years from 1927 through 1931." A billion and a half rubles are needed to supply these populations with necessary public services, the announcement said, and "the necessary sums cannot be found in Russia."

The chief requirement to be demanded of concessionaires, the committee said, would be rates convenient to the pocketbooks of Russian consumers, but the concessionaires would be permitted to obtain "sufficient profits" from their undertakings and if they make a success of their enterprises there will be the possibility of extending the term of the concession.

## PRESIDENT SAVES 'SQUATTERS' HOMES

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—President Juan Gomez has saved the homes of hundreds of "squatter" families on the barren plains of the Coro Province. Using his personal

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## HOOVER PORTRAIT

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## Foreign Capital Held Essential to Development of Manchuria

Railway Official Declares That Investments From  
Abroad Are Necessary for Business and Industry—  
Japan Held to Approve Railway's Policy

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Commenting on dispatches from the United States alleging that the Japanese Cabinet had approved the South Manchurian Railway plan of inviting the investment of \$50,000,000 of foreign capital in Manchuria, Yoyu Matsukata, vice-president of the railway, informed the Monitor correspondent that the approval of the Japanese Cabinet had not been, and would not be, asked in the matter. Nevertheless Manchuria is always welcomed foreign capital.

The South Manchurian Railway, he said, was now considering the advisability of organizing a trust company, which would be somewhat of the nature of a debenture company, placing various subsidiary enterprises thereunder, and was negotiating with the proper government authorities, but these plans were still too immature to be commented upon.

"American money and European money have always been most welcome in Manchuria," Mr. Matsukata added. "We are anxious to have foreigners come and help us shoulder the big task of developing northeastern Asia. Ever since Jotaro Yamamoto assumed the Presidency, this policy has been especially stressed, and the President has been most active in seeking to accomplish it."

"The great benefit of such development will go primarily to the Chinese. Japanese will also benefit, but to a lesser degree, and the foreign investor will be the third beneficiary."

Japan realizes that international financial co-operation in Manchuria is essential to her welfare, and that the open door is the only feasible policy. Merely from the point of self-interest, Japan must defend and practice that policy."

Mr. Matsukata quoted Mr. Yamamoto as saying: "As far as the South Manchurian Railway is concerned, we are quite willing to have foreign business and industry come into Manchuria to participate in the development of that region. We live up to both the letter and the spirit of the open door and equal opportunity, and we shall continue to do so, extending to other nationals full equal use of the facilities of the South Manchurian Railway, and those afforded by the city of Dairen. In fact, foreign participation in the development of a greater Dairen is greatly desired."

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## NEW TAMMANY SAME OLD TIGER, BOOKLET SAYS

Hall's Leaders Are on City  
Pay Roll, Publication  
States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A striking arraignment of Tammany Hall is contained in a booklet entitled "The New Tammany," just issued by the New York State Republican Committee. It contains the names of 32 Tammany district leaders in New York with city or county positions paying from \$3000 to \$15,000 a year, and declares that "in the present state election the Republican Party is seeking to break the hold of the Tammany organization," but that its chief difficulty lies in the fact that the "Tammany organization is financed from the New York City treasury and that in every district a Tammany leader holds a city job and draws a city salary for his political work." The names of the officeholders, their salary and their position in the political organization, are given.

Quoting Governor Smith just after his nomination for the Presidency, the booklet says:  
"I have listened to a great deal of public and very caustic criticism of Tammany and I ask myself the question: How can anything live in this country for 139 years that is not all right?"  
Commenting on this the booklet says:  
"That indorsement was predicated

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solely on the fact that Tammany has existed for 139 years.  
"Many abuses and abominations have lasted longer than that."  
The Tammany system thus indorsed and glorified by the Democratic leader for the Presidency, is the spoil system perfected and elaborated to the nth degree.

Tammany Leader on Pay Roll  
"In every assembly district a Tammany leader is today on the pay roll of the City of New York. While drawing his pay from the city treasury it is his duty to see that his district rolls up the customary Tammany majority and upon the successful performance of that chief business depends his job, for which the city pays."

The booklet enumerates "the Tammany scandals of 1928" as involving sewer construction, pay rolls, ballot boxes, milk, city marshals in the so-called "loan shark" investigation, schoolhouses, water and crime. Declaring that the time has come "to clean house all along the line" and that the coming election should dispose of Tammany Hall as a political factor, the booklet says that the facts it sets forth are established by public records and that the "New Tammany is just the same old tiger, unreformed and unashamed."

## Mellon Denies He Is Connected With Distillery

Never Actively Engaged in  
Liquor Business, He  
Declares

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (P)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter received by C. M. Setzer, chairman of the Republican County Organization here, denied he is connected with the business of distilling liquor.

Mr. Mellon's letter was in reply to a telegram informing him that Democratic speakers were charging that he was in the liquor business. "In response to your request, I have to say that the Democratic speaker's statements are completely false," the letter said. "I never was actively engaged in the distilling business and since taking office have had no interest in or connection with the distillation of liquor or any liquor business."

The letter referred Mr. Setzer to a communication sent by Mr. Mellon to an anti-saloon league official in West Virginia which said, "I once owned stock in a distillery company as I owned stock in many other business enterprises. The stock in this company was disposed of before I took office as Secretary of the Treasury. . . . At no time was I ever actively engaged in the distilling business."

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## The Campaign Day by Day

An appeal to all church members to stand firm against any movement to nullify the Constitution or repeal the prohibition amendment was made by Bishop Titus Lowe at the annual Puget Sound conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tacoma, Wash.

A campaign to get the votes of several thousand Indians in San Diego County and other counties of California has been started by Southern California Republican headquarters.

Presbyterians of the Pacific Northwest took a firm stand against modification of the Eighteenth Amendment in their semi-annual meeting at Tacoma, Wash., immediately following similar action by the Methodist Episcopal churches in their Tacoma conference.

There are 803,647 registered voters in Los Angeles city and county, according to figures made public recently by William Kerr, registrar of voters.

The Arizona State Republican convention, in indorsing the national ticket, held the Colorado River development question "is not and has never been a partisan issue," according to the Associated Press.

Senator Curtis, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, talked tariff and Herbert Hoover at Springfield, Mo., the Associated Press says.

Senator Robinson, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, leaves his home in Little Rock, Ark., for a swing through the West, the Associated Press reports.

The Baltimore Methodist conference, embracing the District of Columbia, northern Virginia and Maryland, meeting in Staunton, Va., adopted, the Associated Press says, a resolution excluding from pulpits discussion of phases in the campaign that "might commit the church to a party political issue."

Frank R. McNinch, of Charlotte, chairman of the Anti-Smith Democratic organization of North Carolina, arraigned Governor Smith as a bolter, "Tammany Hall and the stand of the nominee on prohibition before a big crowd at Asheville, N. C."

M. R. Carpenter, of Lucien, has been ousted from the Democratic executive committee of Mississippi for declaring for Herbert Hoover.

Walter H. Newton, Representative from Minnesota and chairman of Republican Speakers' Bureau, said in Chicago that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, "has been speaking under the auspices of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee." He said, "The demands for Mrs. Willebrandt's time from various states far exceed the number of dates that I can place at the disposal of the state chairmen."

After a three weeks' speaking tour in the West and Pacific Coast states, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate

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for President, said, on his arrival in New York, he is confident Herbert Hoover will be elected. He said La Follette's backers have not forgotten Governor Smith fought the Senator and favored J. W. Davis in 1924.

Julius Rosenberg, of Chicago, praises Herbert Hoover's stand on prohibition as "unassailable" and Governor Smith's position as "dangerous," in a statement made public in New York.

Chicago will have a second day of prayer this year before an election, it was voted by 800 Protestant ministers meeting in their initial union gathering of the fall. The date was set for Sunday, Oct. 7. The initial day of prayer was held before the Chicago primary last spring. This election resulted in a great political overturning which was characterized by the ministers as a "mighty awakening of the civic consciousness."

Following the lead of influential Democratic dailies of Oklahoma City and Tulsa in announcing support of Herbert Hoover for President, various other Democratic and independent newspapers in Oklahoma, both dailies and weeklies, have swung their support to the Republican nominee. Altogether not less than 16 Democratic or independent papers have joined the Hoover lists.

The Ohio Synod of the United Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution at Cambridge, O., according to the Associated Press, indorsing Herbert Hoover for the Presidency. The stand was based on the G. O. P. nominee's "emphatic stand in favor of prohibition."

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, the Associated Press says, adopted a platform calling for the establishment of a 48-hour week for women and children in industry, strict supervision of "the cost to the consumer of power developed in this State" and enforcement of all laws, particularly those relating to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Miss Marlon Holmes, secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the International League for Peace and Freedom, an avowed prohibitionist, who served as a Red Cross nurse during the war, will support Gov. Alfred E. Smith for President, according to an announcement. Miss Holmes is a sister of John Haynes Holmes.

Governor Smith's attitude on the immigration question is "right in line with that of the Tammany Congressmen," Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said while passing through Chicago. "There are 22 Tammany Congressmen and they have voted practically as a unit for every measure introduced into Congress that has had as its object the

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breaking down of our restrictive  
immigration law."

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane is announced at Chicago as the second member of the Lane family to come out for Herbert Hoover. Mrs. Lane's husband was Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson. Her brother-in-law, George Lane, who also is a Democrat, recently declared himself for Mr. Hoover.

Twelve heads of social service activities in Boston have joined Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts Commissioner on Prohibition, in refusing to participate in formation of a Smith-for-President committee among social workers, saying: "No advance in welfare laws or administration Governor Smith could accomplish, beyond what Hoover would do, could compensate for the disaster to all welfare causes through weakening the effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Nation's greatest welfare adventure yet undertaken."

Marshaling its forces to meet the challenge of supremacy in Georgia, the old line leaders of the Democratic Party are redoubling all efforts to strengthen the already well set up party organization, and to wage a militant campaign for Governor Smith in every county and precinct in the State.

## Noted Army Flier Heads Fog Survey

Lieut. J. H. Doolittle Placed in  
Charge of Guggenheim  
Fund Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Lieut. James H. Doolittle of the United States Army Air Corps, will be placed in charge of the "fog in aviation" research to be sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, it has just been announced here.

Lieutenant Doolittle will direct the operations of the "flight laboratory" which the Guggenheim Fund will establish. The research will be conducted over an established airway which will be selected soon, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, said. The studies here, he added, will have the benefit of fog-flying research by technicians both in the United States and Europe. Lieutenant Doolittle, who is stationed at Mitchell Field, L. I., has served with the Army Air Corps for 11 years, prior to which he was engaged in commercial flying. He studied both at the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1925 Lieutenant Doolittle won the International Schneider Cup race.

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## Democratic Lead Increases in Baltimore

More Women Than Men Getting  
Names on City's  
Registration Lists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Both Democrats and Republicans made important gains in registration, according to tabulations of the first of two supplementary days' enrollment just held here. The other registration day will be Oct. 9.

A significant feature of the enrollment is that more women are getting their names on the books than men and that there appears to be an increasing tendency for women in Baltimore to take part in political affairs.

The net registration was 51,556, of which 21,751 were Republicans and 4404 declined to state their affiliation. This boosted the Democratic lead to 63,335, an increase of more than 4000.

There were 6332 more women's names placed on the books than men, the figures being 29,194 women and 22,862 men. Of the Democratic registration there were 11,912 men and 13,853 women. Of the Republican registration there were 8650 men and 13,092 women. The unaffiliated registration showed 1791 men and 2249 women.

Baltimore's registration prior to this one showed 215,965 voters' names on the books, of which Democrats had 130,543, Republicans 71,222, and unaffiliated 14,200. This gave the Democrats a majority of about 45,000, not including any of the unaffiliated vote.

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BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The royal commission appointed to inquire into the preser-

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—H. K. & Co., Fur Section, Third Floor.

## TWO GROCERY STORE CHAINS CONSOLIDATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Consolidation of two grocery store chains, uniting approximately 2000 retail units with estimated sales of \$125,000,000 during the current year has just been announced here.

The organizations embraced in the merger are the Safeway Stores, Inc., and the Sanitary Grocery Company, Inc. The Safeway organization is said to be the largest grocery chain store operator west of the Mississippi River. The Sanitary Grocery Company purchased the Piggly Wiggly stores in Washington, D. C. more than a year ago. It recently acquired the H. D. Lipford Grocery Company Stores in Richmond, Va.

## STEEL CONVENTION SET FOR BILOXI, MISS.

NEW YORK—Charles F. Abbott, executive director, has announced that the sixth annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., will be held at Biloxi, Miss., Nov. 13 to 17 inclusive. Problems of merchandising and standardizing products will be the chief subjects for discussion.

Standardization already accomplished by the institute, said Mr. Abbott, is saving the builders of the United States approximately \$30,000,000 per annum on current contracts. Efforts are being made to effect further savings in steel construction.

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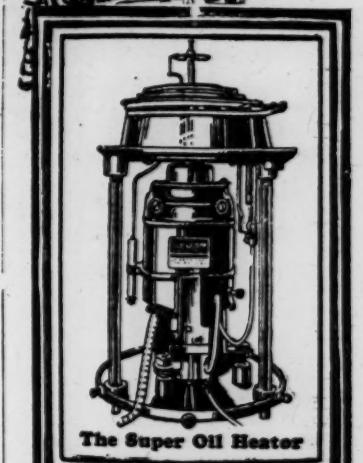
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## BORAH PRAISES HOOVER AS REAL FRIEND OF WEST

Senator Says Records Prove  
Nominee Kept Farm  
Prices Up

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Lauding Herbert Hoover as a friend of the farmer, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, spoke here in Convention Hall.

Contrasting Alfred E. Smith's record and knowledge of the farm problem with that of Herbert Hoover, the Idahoan asked:

"Which of these men, my friends can best solve these problems that so vitally touch every American home?"

"There were cries of 'Hoover! Hoover!'"

Farm relief, "the most difficult problem before the American people," is the one great issue of the presidential campaign, he said, and that the prohibition issue should not be in the campaign at all.

"Despite platform declarations of the two great parties in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Constitution," he said, "prohibition is in the campaign, however, hurled there not by the Democratic Party, but by Tammany Hall, the one great persistent power fighting prohibition from the beginning."

Is Fight Against Tammany  
"This is not a fight between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, but a contest between law and order with the Constitution on one side, and Tammany Hall and its allied influences on the other."

Referring to Governor Smith's campaign speech at Helena, in which the Democratic nominee assailed Herbert Hoover for "remaining silent" about alleged "corruption of his asso-

ciates in the Republican Party," the speaker said:

"Governor Smith says, 'Hoover didn't say anything about Fall.' Are we going to try this case on the associates of the candidates? The Governor has been associated with Tammany Hall for more than 20 years, and in that time Tammany stole \$100,000,000, at least, from the people of New York."

"We will take these candidates on their own records and not on the records of those with whom they have associated. No man has more hatred and contempt than I have for those miserable creatures who crawled into the protection of the Republican Party and betrayed its honor. They represent their defalcations themselves, however, and the majority of the people of the United States have recognized this."

Hoover Held Prices  
Senator Borah's answer to the charge that Mr. Hoover had beaten down the price of wheat during the war was not a defense. Rather he contended Mr. Hoover had kept the prices up, and that over the opposition of the Wilson Cabinet. If it had not been for Mr. Hoover the Idahoan declared, the price of wheat would have been \$1.50 a bushel instead of \$2.20.

"This," Mr. Borah asserted, "is not my opinion. It is the record."

The Idahoan read from the record to prove his point.

"They charge that Hoover fixed the price of wheat in 1917 and beat down prices of farm products after the armistice. The record in Washington does not sustain them."

"In 1917 Congress fixed a price of \$2 on the 1918 wheat crop. There was no price fixed for the 1917 crop. In the beginning of the World War, the Allies were purchasing on the American market in competition and the price of wheat went to \$3. They agreed on a purchasing agent, then, to buy their wheat. They controlled the shipping and in that measure the price. They set their price—\$1.80 in Europe or \$1.50 in the United States."

"It was Hoover who suggested to President Wilson that he would have to accept the price of the Allies—a price fixed by foreigners—if we did not take some action. The President appointed a commission of 12 men—six of them farm organization leaders—and this commission unanimously agreed on a price of \$2.20."

PILCHARD INDUSTRY GROWS  
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The pilchard industry of Vancouver Island has shown a remarkable growth during the last three years. Formerly all the business of the west coast was easily handled by three small coasters, but at the present time it requires a considerable fleet to carry on this trade. The handling of the output of the plants has kept the coastwise freighters busy this season, and this activity is expected to continue for some time.

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## Smith Fighting for Support of Nonpartisan Leaguers

(Continued from Page 1)

as a very important political development and of great value to the Smith effort in Minnesota. Mr. Shipstead is saying nothing openly concerning the presidential race, but the farmer-labor leaders who are his mainstay are declared to be allied with the Democrats on the national ticket. Magnus Johnson, former farmer-labor United States Senator, is campaigning the State for Governor Smith.

The Republican support in Hennepin County of Mr. Shipstead was said to be grounded on his work for the Mississippi barge line in the Senate last session. The large milling interests in Minneapolis were also reported as not unfriendly to Mr. Shipstead.

The Democratic organization in Minnesota was reported as being well financed and aggressive. It is stressing a nonpartisan campaign, making a special effort to break down the strong Republican Party lines of the State.

A day's campaigning through North Dakota by the Democratic presidential candidate disclosed that the much-acclaimed-by the Democrats—accession of Governor Maddock was not quite as powerful a factor as they had been led to believe. For one thing, many regular Democrats were reported as disapproving of Governor Maddock's running on their ticket. It was stated that the Nonpartisan League effort to capture control of their party.

It was further ascertained that the religious factor was extremely important in the North Dakota situation, and because the Democrats discovered that the three leaders on their ticket, Governor Smith, Governor Maddock and E. J. Hughes, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, are of the Roman Catholic faith, they were endeavoring to persuade Mr. Hughes to withdraw from the race so that a Protestant would be on the slate.

E. J. Hughes Would Withdraw  
Governor Smith's train, as it went across the State toward Minnesota, was used for the deliberations to effect a change on the ticket. Mr. Hughes, a Democratic Nonpartisan Leaguer, was willing to withdraw, but only in favor of E. A. Bowman, Republican Nonpartisan Leaguer, and campaign manager for Governor Maddock.

The Democratic executive committee refused, however, to accept Mr. Bowman, on the ground that they did not want any more Republican accessions, and insisted that Walter Welford, a member of their group and a Nonpartisan Leaguer, be chosen. Governor Maddock participated in the conference, but would make no statement as to whom he was supporting.

Concerning Governor Maddock's going over to the Democratic ticket, these facts were learned:

He was elected Lieutenant-Governor as a Republican with league support. He has long been a league leader. He was for George W. Norris for President, but stood by the state presidential preference primary and supported Frank O. Lowden at Kansas City.

Last February he was a candidate for Governor before the league's biennial convention. He was opposed by Gov. A. G. Sorlie and his faction in the league, and F. H. Thorsen, state tax commissioner, was put up as the league's candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Thorsen was defeated by George K. Shafer, State Attorney-General, the regular Republican candidate.

Split in G. O. P.  
After the state primary the Republican and Democratic Central Committees met as required by law. The Republican committee split into two factions, leaguers and regulars. The former refused to endorse Hoover, and a group of them, meeting in informal conference, urged Governor Maddock to oppose Mr. Shafer on the Democratic ticket. Governor Maddock succeeded to the Governorship upon the passing of Governor Sorlie. Becoming Governor the Democrats were eager to have him as their candidate, while the Nonpartisan League was desirous of defeating Mr. Shafer who has opposed them. The Democratic nominee, Fred Anderson, was persuaded to retire from the race.

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that the religious question was considered as an outstanding important factor in the election in North Dakota.

There was no evidence of it being made an issue but it is involved in the wet and dry question. The eastern part of the State and the more populous is listed as dry and Protestant, while the western part is considered wet and predominantly Roman Catholic. In the spring election the State rejected a wet referendum proposal by a vote of 103,693 to 96,837.

Democrats Seek La Follette Vote.  
The 1924 presidential vote was: Coudage, 94,931; La Follette, 89,922; Davis, 13,555. The Democrats are striving for the league vote on the basis that if they win that, added to the Democratic vote, they can carry the State. The same is true in Minnesota.

According to authoritative information in both North Dakota and Minnesota the Democratic campaign is being financed by these states. It was stated that the Democratic National Committee has advised state leaders that funds are available for an aggressive effort.

Word, it was learned, was brought to Governor Smith while traveling through North Dakota that certain old-line Democratic leaders are much opposed to Governor Maddock's candidacy on their state ticket. These Democratic leaders contend that his going into the Democratic Party is an effort by his faction of the league to capture control of their organization, to win state offices. They discount the leaguers' concern in the Democratic presidential ticket as well as the state Democratic ticket.

Members of the Smith party are understood to be dissatisfied with the way his campaign is being conducted in North Dakota. They are said to have informed league leaders that they expected them to support the national ticket as well as the state Democratic ticket.

Hoover's Next Speaking  
Tour to Be Very Brief  
Special from MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The next speaking tour of Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for President, will be brief.

His train is scheduled to leave Washington at 11 p. m. Friday, Oct. 5, and he and his party will be back in Washington Sunday morning. The first stop of any duration will be at Bristol on the border between Virginia and Tennessee. The Hoover train is scheduled to stop there 10 minutes, giving the local reception committee an opportunity to greet the candidate and Mrs. Hoover.

At Children, Tenn., the party will leave the train and motor to Elizabethton. Mr. Hoover will be the luncheon guest of the Hoover Club there. No speeches will be made. On the way to the grounds where the candidate is to speak he will pass an historical pageant commemorating the 158th anniversary of the gathering of the settlers on the banks of the Watauga to march against the British at Kings Mountain.

Mr. Hoover's speech, it is said, will

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avoid partisanship except in so far as his discussion of matters of especial interest in the southern states may be interpreted as having party application.

At Johnson City, Tenn., on the return, the party will stop over for 45 minutes for a visit to the soldiers' home where Mr. Hoover will make a brief address to the war veterans assembled there.

FLORIDIANS TELL  
OF RELIEF NEEDS  
Report Storm Damage Twice  
That of 1926

WASHINGTON (AP)—Howard W. Selby, chairman of the West Palm Beach, Fla., chapter of the American Red Cross, has arrived in Washington to make a personal appeal at the organization's national headquarters for more and speedier aid to the Florida storm area.

Mr. Selby, W. A. Payne, West Palm Beach newspaper man and Cooper Lighthow, formerly mayor of Palm Beach, described the situation to John Barton Payne, national chairman of the Red Cross.

Mr. Selby said: "The belief throughout the country is that the Florida storm damage was about the same as in the 1926 hurricane. As a matter of fact it is twice as great." About 15,000 people are dependent upon the Red Cross for all their food, nearly all of these in Palm Beach County around Lake Okechobee, Mr. Lighthow declared. He estimated that not more than \$2,000,000 would be recovered in insurance on the estimated \$50,000,000 damage to property.

CANADIAN TOURIST FIGURES  
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Final figures compiled by transportation companies show that in the summer just ended more Americans came to Vancouver Island as tourists than in any previous year. Altogether 15,182 automobiles were brought here by ferry, an increase of 7383 over 1927, while passengers increased from 24,973 to 36,091, a gain of 11,018.

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## Arkansas House Votes Appointees Must Back Smith

Pledge to Support National  
Ticket Required for  
All Candidates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The lower house of the Arkansas Legislature has adopted a resolution requiring all candidates for appointive positions at the 1929 session to file pledges of loyalty to the present national Democratic ticket. Whereupon the Rev. A. S. Hays, a superannuated Methodist minister and Confederate veteran, tendered his resignation as chaplain and walked from the chamber.

When the resolution was adopted, Mr. Hays, a minister for 61 years, asked to make a statement. He said it was the first time he had ever heard of a legislative body seeking to dictate to a minister how he should vote. Then he picked up his hat and walked from the room. The House, by a divided vote, accepted the resignation.

The resolution said that some Democrats had indicated they intended to vote the Republican national ticket in the general election this year and since the House was overwhelmingly Democratic all candidates for jobs in the next regular session would be required to file pledges of loyalty with the clerk within the next 30 days.

The Legislature is meeting in extraordinary session to consider highway legislation. The next regular session is in January.

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# RADIO

## True Electrical Scanning Radical Television Step

Smooth, Clearly Defined Images Claimed for  
Revolutionary San Francisco Invention

Perfection of electrical scanning is claimed for a new television system, which means that the inherent limitation of the mechanical scanning disk now used in television, an idea over 14 years old, is about to be cast aside. Motion pictures only require 16 "frames" a second to give clear images. The Farnsworth system can give 30 or more. The number of points which make up the ordinary television picture are very limited, giving rather crude images. The system outlined below claims 3000 points, with 12,000 as a possibility. Last but not least is the statement that this can be sold under \$100, an essential requirement of any television instrument if it is to be popular. This appears as one of the most advanced developments of the last five years in radio.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SAN FRANCISCO—A television system which gives promise of revolutionizing the visual department of radio has been developed by a young San Francisco inventor after five years of patient research.

This new invention, the work of Philo T. Farnsworth, differs materially from the present type of television apparatus. Most radical of its features is a new type of "photo electric image dissecting tube," which obviates the use of mechanical moving parts—one of the limitations of existing television sets. It is this tube, visualized by Mr. Farnsworth when still a student in Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, that has taken years of experimenting and research to evolve.

The transmitter tube used by Mr. Farnsworth is about a foot long and three to four inches in diameter. It is a special photo electric cell which produces an electric image of the optical image focused on its cathode plate—an ordinary potassium hydride coated mirror.

### Electrical Scanning Used

The electrical image is moved over an aperture which collects the discharge from the successive points of the photo electrical surface of the plate. This image possesses no inertia and may be moved at any speed. It is produced by bringing all electrons leaving any particular point on the cathode to a corresponding point in the plane of the aperture. The aperture which literally picks up the picture point by point and transmits it, receives photo-bearing electrons from one point at a time on the plate.

Existing television apparatus is very limited, due to the use of revolving disks punctured in spiral form which pick up the picture rays from between 200 and 2500 elemental points on the plate. To increase that number the disks would have to be more than 31 inches in diameter, which would make home receiving sets cumbersome affairs, besides its other limitations.

In Mr. Farnsworth's instrument this breaking up of the picture, known as scanning, is performed by creating oscillating magnetic fields by means of four coils placed at right angles around the tube. The alternating current passing through

the coils causes the electrical image in the plane of the aperture to oscillate vertically and horizontally, thus giving a complete picture.

The amount of detail in the picture depends on the sharpness of the electrical image. Mr. Farnsworth's present apparatus divides the picture thrown on the tube into 8000 elemental points of light, but he has made a tube to give 12,000 points, and the number could be increased indefinitely by making the collecting aperture smaller and increasing the frequency of the alternating currents. The big advantage of this is that the detail of the picture can be improved by increasing the number of elemental points.

At present Mr. Farnsworth is projecting 30 pictures a second. That number could be advanced, he says, but the smoothness of the resultant reception would not necessarily be improved.

### Will Sell Under \$100

The receiver consists essentially of a special cathode ray oscillograph and is quite compact. Mr. Farnsworth estimates that it can easily be put on the market at less than \$100. It is tube-like in shape, and the electric image rays are thrown on the flat surface of the end of the tube from which they can be again projected onto a larger screen.

At present Mr. Farnsworth is using amplification of only 6000, but when that is increased to what other television sets are using, the result of course will be more satisfactory.

A demonstration of the instrument showed its nearness to perfection. Different objects were transmitted. Photographs were received in clear detail while projection distinctly showed smoke clouds. Synchronizing has ceased to be a problem, the inventor claims.

Difficulties with the wave band are at present causing Mr. Farnsworth some trouble, but he is confident of overcoming this problem. A few more developments are required to operate the apparatus on the short wave he desires.

For the past three years Mr. Farnsworth has been working in the well-equipped Crocker Laboratories at San Francisco. He has the backing of prominent men of the city, including R. N. Bishop, and W. W. Crocker, leading San Francisco business men.

## ADVENTISTS REPORT MEMBERSHIP GAINS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—Membership of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination has more than doubled in the last 12 years, reaching a total at the end of 1927 of 274,064, an increase over the preceding year of \$492,897.83. The denomination is working in 127 countries throughout the world, he said.

In his report Mr. Rogers said that the total amount of tithes and offerings received in 1927 for all lines of evangelistic work was \$11,944,815.02, an increase over the preceding year of \$492,897.83. The denomination is working in 127 countries throughout the world, he said.

TRINITY COLLEGE OPENS  
HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—Trinity College opened its 106th academic year with an entering class of 100, its limit under present classroom and dormitory conditions.

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all dressed up in her newest stays, her extension bustle  
and yards of crinoline sweeping the streets, she came  
to this store to shop. Today her granddaughter  
whizzes up to the curb in her roadster to shop at our

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We insist upon 100% cleanliness and Health  
of his cows—we demand that his milk be properly  
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## Radio Program Notes

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded between the Literary Guild of America and the Eveready Hour, which is announced, whereby the latter, a pioneer in radio programs, will broadcast a number of the books chosen each month by the Literary Guild for distribution to its 55,000 members.

The plan, which provides for putting "on the air" all Guild books which lend themselves to radio-casting, is considered to mark a distinct forward step in the progress of radio-casting to a place of distinction among the cultural arts. It marks the first definite step by a national broadcaster to take advantage of the wealth of material for radio-casting contained in modern literature. It also marks the first move by a leading publisher—in this case the representative in the sense of the entire publishing world—to enter the homes of both the book-reading and non-book-reading public through the medium of radio. In the main, books to be produced over the Eveready Hour, which reaches a national audience through 20 of the most important stations, will be the current offerings of the Guild.

The first Guild book to be produced by the Eveready Hour under the plan will be "Tristram," the Pulitzer Prize Book, written by Edwin Arlington Robinson, which will be broadcast Oct. 2 from the National Broadcasting studios on Fifth Avenue, New York. This poem of heroic length is expected to, by demonstrating the possibilities of the new tie-up between radio and the book world.

The Literary Guild of America, which occupies a unique position in American book-selling, now numbers 55,000 members in all parts of the country. Through its arrangements with the leading American publishing houses, original manuscripts are submitted each month to the board of editors, which includes Carl Van Doren, editor-in-chief; Elinor Wylie, the poet; Joseph Wood Krutch, critic; Burton Rascoe, formerly editor of the Bookman, and Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the author of "The Story of Mankind."

Due to its social arrangements, the Guild today serves as the channel for the introduction of the more important book successes issued by American publishers each year. Among the recent books selected by the Literary Guild's editors are: "Tristram," by Edwin Arlington Robinson; "Bad Girl," by Vina Delmar; "Indian Journey," by Waldemar Bonsals; "Francis Villon," by D. B. Wyndham Lewis; "Black Majesty," by John Vandercook; "The Great American Band-Wagon," by Charles Merz, and other volumes which attained best-seller popularity as a result of their selection by the Literary Guild.

"Princess Ida," the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, will be presented in tabloid version during the Eveready program through NBC System stations from 8 to 8:30, Pacific time, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2.

The singers will be Ethel Wakefield, soprano; Mary Groves, contralto; Gwynn Jones, tenor, and James Isherwood, baritone. KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KPO and KFI will transmit this program. A song recital of unusual interest will be that to be presented over

WABC, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, by Mary Boker, star soprano of the Play Arts Guild, one of the "little theater" groups in Baltimore. Last season this troupe invaded Broadway in New York and while playing there Miss Boker received several attractive offers which other contracts prevented her from accepting. For this program she will sing a number of modern songs and appearing with her will be Sol Sax, staff pianist, and Michael Weiner, violinist.

Six well-known concert and radio artists are to be heard in the "Music Room" program to be broadcast by 20 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2. The soloists are Charles Hart, tenor; Walter Eckstein, violinist; Helen Oelheim, contralto; Mitja Stillman, viola player; Adele Vasa, soprano, and Guy d'Isere, clarinetist. In addition to these soloists, the Music Room Quartet, a string ensemble, will be heard.

The program will be opened with the Allegro Moderato from Haydn's "Quartet in D Major," played by the Music Room Quartet. "Morgen" (Tomorrow), which Charles Hart will sing; Bach's "Loure in C Major," to be played by Mitja Stillman; and the Finale from Leher's "Quintet for Clarinet and Strings," sung by the quartet, will follow.

Some solo numbers are "Strauss," "Morgen" (Tomorrow), which Charles Hart will sing; Bach's "Loure in C Major," to be played by Mitja Stillman; and the Finale from Leher's "Quintet for Clarinet and Strings," sung by the quartet, will follow.

Eight tuneful melodies, played in a distinctive style by Amalzo's Gitanos, will entertain those who tune in NBC System stations on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, Pacific time. Among the numbers the Gitanos will play, in addition to their customary theme melody, "Estrellita," are "Pryor's" "Broadway Tango," Scherzinger's popular "Chalita," and a tango Argentine, "Loulouquin," by Velasco. Composers of the classics will be represented by Grieg, whose "Dance Caprice" will be another of the Gitanos' selections.

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all dressed up in her newest stays, her extension bustle  
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We insist upon 100% cleanliness and Health  
of his cows—we demand that his milk be properly  
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average of purity and richness. We pay the  
farmer more—but do not charge you more than  
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## Engineering in Review

### A Pioneer Chicago Engineer

THE Engineering News-Record has recently done honor to a pioneer engineer of Chicago, Samuel A. Artingstall, who had been one of the first to develop the water supply and sanitary system of that city. Mr. Artingstall left the impress of his engineering work chiefly on the public improvements of his home city. As chief engineer in the development of the Chicago Drainage Canal he had a vital part in planning the great main channel which reversed the natural flow of a river and gave cleanliness and health to a great city. He played a capable part in the sanitary progress of Chicago and that city has reason to be grateful for the labor of this pioneer municipal engineer.

### Over and Under the Atlantic

THE recent opening of telephone service between Norway and the United States by wire and radio and at the same time the announcement by the Western Union Telegraph Company that they will at once lay a new fast service perma-cable to parallel their 1924 installation is evidence that messages will pass with ever-increasing rapidity over and under the Atlantic Ocean.

In inaugurating the Norwegian telephone connection L. S. Swenson of the government service in Norway had a conversation with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in Washington, and the Norwegian telegraph director talked with the general manager of the long distance service of the Bell system in New York.

Regarding cable laying, Lieut. M. F. Maury, U. S. N., pioneer oceanographer, writes as follows: "One of the most significant features of the North Atlantic unquestionably is the famous 'Telegraph Plateau' some 400 miles in breadth, which with its oozy bottom forms a veritable cushion for the network of cables which crosses it today. Before laying a submarine cable a route must be surveyed with almost the same minute exactitude as the 'Telegraph Plateau' some 400 miles in breadth, which with its oozy bottom forms a veritable cushion for the network of cables which crosses it today. Before laying a submarine cable a route must be surveyed with almost the same minute exactitude as the 'Telegraph Plateau' some 400 miles in breadth, which with its oozy bottom forms a veritable cushion for the network of cables which crosses it today. 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## Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

## A Modified Georgian House

AN ARCHITECT'S ideal of a client may be said to be one who has a lot big enough for the house that is to go on it; who is willing to be led with intelligence through strange paths of style and design; who knows what he wants by the time the preliminary sketches are completed, and who makes the necessary payments with regularity and dispatch.

Conversely, the client's ideal of an architect is an expert who by reason of his training and experience offers reasonable promise of satisfactory service; whose preliminary sketches are of enthralling beauty, thus reconciling the prospective owner to the fact that the first estimates are almost as high as the contractor's final bids; whose advice will prove unerring in the selection of everything from pipes to curtain fringes; and who can keep the workmen constantly engaged and deal honestly and fearlessly with the contractor's vagaries.

When two people possessing even in part such admirable qualities can meet upon the common ground of fair dealing and fulfill in some measure at least these hopes and expectations, the result is very likely to be a house of quality which will yield many years of satisfaction.

The house which is illustrated with this article is provided with ample space for lawn and planting, in Laporte, a small manufacturing city in northern Massachusetts, street is lined with magnificent hard maples, providing cool shade in summer and a glorious burst of color in autumn.

The plan is typical of the so-called American Colonial house with central hall and stairway of generous proportions, the service wing extending to the rear forming an L with the main body. The style of the exterior is the modified Georgian, with the additional feature of a large semicircular stone porch with columns of classical proportions with capitals in the style of the Greek Tower of the Winds.

Indiana limestone was used for this porch and the balance of the trim below the main cornice. Every window and door-sill, column base and capital, entablature, cornice, key-stone, and carved surface in this example were drawn out at full scale and studied on the architect's tables before being entrusted to the skill of the stone cutter. The play of light and shade upon the rounded surfaces and within a porch of this form are most interesting.

Upon entering the main hall a semicircular stairway is seen to be a complement of the curve of the porch, centering upon the main axis, and built of another Indiana product, the American black walnut. This same wood is used for carved panels and casings at the hall doorways, and for the woodwork of the living room upon the right side, and the book-room upon the left.

The living room is featured by an organ, the pipes of which are placed in a basement room 12 feet deep beneath the living room. The console and tone-chamber are located across the one end, with screens of iron and wood below panels of tapestry stretched across a frame of wood. An echo organ unit is put under the main stairway with iron grille opening into the main hall. Windows of generous proportions, a mantel of marble and walnut, and an ornamental plaster cornice complete the main decorative parts of this room.

The bookroom is paneled in walnut from floor to ceiling, having a stone fireplace in one angle opposite the door. The term bookroom is more individual than the term library, of Latin derivation. Book is from the Anglo-Saxon *boc* or *beech*, because according to Webster's *Collegiate* "the Saxons wrote runes on pieces of beechen boards." One who likes books would also like a room with a fire of beech or old apple tree on the hearth of stone.

One might write of the Persian tile walls and the rubber tile floor of the kitchen; of the arduous climb of other conveniences; of the modern things of comfort, which this house contains. Also might be commended the combined garage and stable facing

on the street at the rear, where motorcar or riding horse are on call. Flowers, vines and shrubbery are planted in such a manner as to tie the house to the ground and to add interesting form and color to the ensemble.

## "Cross My Heart"

NEW YORK—At the Knickerbocker Theater, "Cross My Heart," lyrics by Joseph McCarthy, music by Harry Tierney, book by Daniel Kussell.

It was to be expected that when Sammy Lee (who has directed the dancing for many musical shows for other managers) branched out on his own, and produced his own show, the dancing parts of the production would be well taken care of. "Cross My Heart" is youthful romance done to dance tempo, concerning Sally Blake and Richard Todd. She doesn't know that the struggling orchestra leader of the Slave Ship Café in Greenwich Village is a member of the wealthy Van Ness family.

Mr. Lee fills his stage with youth and laughter, and the result is a refreshing evening of dance entertainment. As the hero and heroine, Clarence Nordstrom and Mary Lawlor dance themselves into the hearts of the audience by virtue of both artistry and personal charm. Lulu McConnell is so much a comedienne in her own right that she need not resort to gymnastics to gain laughter. Good performances are also given by Peppy Watson, Doris Eaton and Edy Conrad. The three Giersdorf Sisters are always an attraction in any company and here is an astonishingly good dance team. Bob Gilbert and Arvil Avery, who add the final touch to a well filled evening.

## The St. Louis Opera Season

THE twelfth and final week of the St. Louis Municipal Opera was devoted to a revival of Verdi's "Aida," an opera well suited to out-of-doors presentation. With a special cast, a conductor imported from the Metropolitan Opera, and a remarkably Irish minor scale, the St. Louis Opera had never before achieved so high a standard of excellence. Aida was sung by Leone Kruse, Amneris by Lydia Van Gilder, the King by Howard Preston. Joseph Wetzel was perhaps more lyrically dramatic in the part of the Rhadamesse. Charles Gallagher was a dignified High Priest.

But the most extraordinary impersonation was that of Joseph Royer in the character of Amonasro. Royer has been in the light opera cast throughout the summer and had seemed out of place, constrained, unhappy for the most part. In his métier, that of grand opera, all of this constraint dropped away, he seemed happy, and expressed with freedom the fine art which is naturally his.

After the second performance of "Aida," Madame Kruse was compelled to withdraw from the cast. The opera was placed in a difficult position, for audiences ranging from \$800 to 10,000 nightly were the rule. As it happened, Mme. Stella de Mette, a St. Louisan—member of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company—was visiting in St. Louis, and she graciously volunteered to sing the part of Aida. As Mme. de Mette is a contralto, and had never before taken the part, it will be seen that the lady was vastly courageous. Let it be said at once that Mme. de Mette, quite at an hour's notice, remarkably sang the rôle. It was a tour de force. Meantime, the management had telegraphed for Mme. Alma Peterson, who had been singing with the Cincinnati Opera. This singer proved to be a very fine artist. Sig. Vittorio Verese conducted brilliantly. The ballet and groupings by Alonzo Price were very beautiful. The Opera orchestra, which is always of symphonic size, and the regular chorus, trained in



American Colonial House With Modified Georgian Exterior.

## The St. Louis Opera Season

the Municipal Opera School, were excellent.

The previous 11 weeks had been devoted to light opera and musical comedy under the stage direction of Alonzo Price, and the musical direction of Leon Rosebrook. In only a few instances did the company rise to anything like distinction. "The Student Prince," "The Song of the Flame," "Countess Maritza" and "The Love Song" were well given; the re-

mainder of the repertoire was, for the most part, negligible both in presentation and content. The casts were, on the whole, good; among the women, the work of Alice Mackenzie was particularly distinguished, and that of Leonora Allen, notable.

For an out-of-doors theater, weather conditions were very unfavorable; as a matter of fact, the opera was completely rained out seven times. In consequence the management has announced a deficit of \$6000. This is the second deficit the St. Louis Municipal Opera has suffered in the 10 years of its history. Happily, the Opera made up the deficit out of its own treasury.

## San Francisco Opera

San Francisco

"AIDA" started the sixth season of the San Francisco Opera Association under the direction of Gaetano Merola. The 12 performances are being given this year at the new Dreamland Auditorium, which, while it affords comparative comfort to the audience of 5000 people, it can contain, nevertheless, continues to require ingenious improvisational stage management.

The handicaps were in no way visible in the performance of "Aida" before a capacity house. In fact, the production in every way reached the highest standards Mr. Merola has achieved here. The average of the principals (who for the entire season are recruited mostly from the Metropolitan Opera Company) was unusually good. Even more important was the unflagging pace with which a spontaneously co-operative performance was carried off. Elizabeth Reiberg made her opera debut in the West as Aida. Edward Johnson was the Rhadamesse. Because Giuseppe Danise was unable to appear, Lawrence Tibbett was called on short notice into the rôle of Amonasro. Marion Telva was the Amneris. Ezio Pinza the Ramfis and Louis D'Angelo the King. Mrs. Reiberg sang with that impeccable loveliness of tone that is marking her name emphatically in the history of opera in America. Not only in her principal arias, but also in every passing phrase, her voice, an instrument of pearly smoothness and soft-soaring ease, carried a thrill with it. While she is not an actress of especial point, she is capable of making a graceful figure of any part. A minor detriment in her conception of the character of Aida was the sumptuousness of her dress. To that extent she was thoroughly the prima donna. But worse trespass could be excused for

the beauty with which, assisted by Armando Aspinelli's imaginative set, she invested the Nile scene.

Mr. Tibbett sang the part of Amonasro for the second time; he had done it before in Cleveland. He made an impressive entrance, and supported his vigorously defiant character with beautiful singing. As the hero of the piece Edward Johnson gave force to the authoritative character of Ramfis. His voice is a heroic instrument. Louis D'Angelo did well as the King. Lodo-

vic Oliviero was the Messenger, and Marcela Knier sang the part of the Priestess.

The second performance of the season was a reproduction of last year's novelty, Giordano's "La Cenerentola." This modern opera

tells a swift melodrama in terms of a beautifully made libretto, by Sem Benelli, and of descriptive music that successfully aims at theatrical emphasis of incident rather than at aesthetic distinction.

Following in the footsteps of Titta Ruffo in the important part of Neri, Lawrence Tibbett has succeeded in making this character outstanding in the contemporary gallery of opera portraits. His impersonation is not merely a thing of roistering abandon. Harassed in the dungeon scene, he invests what might easily be an irrevocably antipathetic personality with deeper mood of tragedy. His hearing gave force to the authoritative character of Ramfis. His voice is a heroic instrument. Louis D'Angelo did well as the King. Lodo-

vic Oliviero was the Messenger, and Marcela Knier sang the part of the Priestess.

Armand Tokaty was a fine foil to Mr. Tibbett's Neri as the sensitive Giannetto. Both these artists had beautiful singing at the basis of their interpretation, although impassioned recitative beckoned them often from bel canto.

## Schönberg's Third Quartet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OUTMASTERED by a modern Viennese, seem to stand, for the moment, the two composers of former times who are often accounted the greatest at expressing themselves in chamber music forms. Overmatched by Arnold Schönberg may Beethoven and Brahms with good reason be declared, from the showing of the Berkshire Festival at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

Too bad, perhaps; but that is the way music behaves. For it is a moving, not a stationary art. To illustrate, take interpreters. They improve, let us be sure, constantly. Question we that, we had better close at once the conservatories we are establishing and turn to other education than musical. Interpreters play the piano today with more varied and skillful technique than they did. Likewise, they sing with broader command of vocal color, with livelier notion of accent and with more liberal idea of phrasing than their predecessors did. As for their handling the violin, a dozen artists, men and women, could be named whose performance, for expressive value, doubtless surpasses that of any virtuoso of former times. Be he Paganini or whoever else.

And if pianists, vocalists and violinists, so also composers go ahead. Thematic methods that Beethoven strives to get hold of in his quartet in E flat major, op. 127, Schönberg discloses in his Third Quartet, op. 30, in complete clearness. Emotion that Brahms endeavors laboriously to indicate in the andante of his Quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2, Schönberg declares with perfect ease in the andante of this late work for two violins, viola and violoncello, which he wrote for Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

## Three Quartets

Three different chamber music organizations set forth the case of the three composers in the Temple of Music—that curious building which stands in a frame of nineteenth century hand-hewn timbers and in a covering of twentieth century shop-sawn boards. Each ensemble was shrewdly chosen, too, for its peculiar task. For the Beethoven piece, on the first day of the festival, the Berkshire String Quartet, Hugo Kortschak giving the nod; for the Brahms, on the second day, the South Mountain Quartet of Pittsfield, William Kroll making sign of eyebrow, and for the Schönberg piece, on the last day, the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago, Jacques Gordon smiling the cues.

Let nobody hint that Mrs. Coolidge devised the whole thing so that the rhythmic intermezzo and the intricate rondo dedicated to her should sound to advantage. Let everybody

grant, however, that the scheme did prove her to have unrivaled knack at concert management. Beethoven, Brahms and Schönberg—there is the line, and put the last first or put him last, you do not easily shove him out of association with the other two; nor do you easily add a fourth to the company. Indeed, you may probably with better grace omit the second or substitute another. For quartet writing, as a fine art of construction and expression may be said to enchain itself between Beethoven to begin with and Schönberg to end with, choosing your own favorite for a connecting link.

No time, no place for analysis, the Schönberg Quartet must be taken over America and presented to audiences, though musicians of history-impaired ear should busily protest. Here we have modern music which ought to be listened to while it is modern and before imitations of it begin to invade our concert halls. Mr. Gordon and his fellow-Chicagoans were the right men to give it a send-off, but other groups should do it as well—the adagio more warmly than they, the intermezzo more sparkingly.

## The Roth Quartet

To make brief note on another festival matter—the playing of the Roth Quartet of Budapest, Messrs. Feri Roth, Jenő Antal, Ferenc Molnár and Albert Van Doorn, they are delightful visitors and ought to stay longer than they plan to and extend the bounds of their American success more widely. They gave one of the most pleasing programs of the festival on the morning of Sept. 21, presenting the quartet in G major (K. 387) of Mozart, the Third Quartet of Frank Bridge and a quintet for two violins, two violas and violoncello by Martinu; in the last number assisted by Egon Kornstein, viola player.

The Martinu work, receiving its first performance, proved an agreeable "back-to-melody" study for the strings, richly sonorous because of an added inner instrumental voice. The Bridge Quartet is to be described as impressionism raised out of sentimentality to something quite akin to sublimity; another work that American audiences should generally be permitted to enjoy.

An episode of the festival was the unveiling in the Temple of Music of a medallion portrait of Mrs. Coolidge, made by Henry H. Kitson. Not forgetting an amusing concert by way of relief to serious affairs on the evening of Sept. 20; on which occasion Luisa Espinel sang Spanish folk songs and performed some dances appropriate to the tunes; and Carlos Salzedo and Lucille Lawrence played strangely devised music by Salzedo, entitled "Pentacle," for two harps. W. P. T.

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## Chicago Opera Forecast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HERBERT M. JOHNSON, who guides the destinies of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, sees no winter of discontent for his organization after the curtain rises upon the opening of the season, Oct. 31. The company, he thinks, is better and more interesting than ever it has been before, and although there are to be no actual novelties, the repertoire is to be enriched by the revival of a number of the works that have won the admiration of audiences in the past.

One of the revivals which, it is hoped by the management, will bring gladness to the box office is the Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." New scenery for this production has been designed by Vao Tromp, the Darmstadt artist, who also made the magnificent scene for "Don Giovanni." The latter opera too, is to be revived this winter. New scenery also is to be given to Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" and to Bellini's "Norma."

"L'Heure Espagnole"  
A double bill of more than ordinary interest will be presented when Miss Mary Garden sings and plays in Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole" and Honegger's "Judith." The former work has been played several times here, but with only moderate success. Miss Garden may change all that. "Judith," whose admirably also was received with modified raptures in the Auditorium when it was first given there in 1927, has been slightly changed by its composer in the interim. At least he has spun out the score a little by inserting a divertissement in the tent of Holofernes. For Miss Garden, too, there is to be inclusion in the repertoire of Massenet's "Thais" and of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." But Alfano's "Resurrection" will not figure on the bills this season. For the rest, there will be offered Puccini's ad-

mirable little works "Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi." "Rosenkavalier" by Strauss, Mouskégsky's "Boris Godunoff," Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" and the operas which are usually classified as the "standard repertoire."

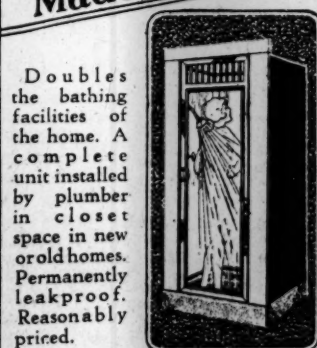
New Singers  
There will be a number of new singers, even if there are to be no new operas. Mr. Johnson expresses satisfaction in the engagement of Maria Olszewska, a contralto who has won triumphs in Vienna and at Covent Garden, London. From the latter theater there will come, too, Eva Turner, an English soprano who has also sung with success in Germany, Italy and South America. Margherita Salvi is another of the newcomers, a soprano who has lifted up her voice in the opera houses of Paris, Monte Carlo and Madrid.

The American contingent among the new artists is rather larger than in past seasons. Miss Marion Claire, Alice Mock, Allie Burke, Antoinetta Consoli and Patricia O'Connell will be given their opportunities in the soprano parts. Miss Claire, whose native habitation is Lake Bluff, Ill., will not have to face the connoisseurs in the Auditorium without previous experience, for it is declared that the young artist has been acclaimed in European opera establishments. Miss Mock, a Californian, has been heard previously at the Geneva Opera and in Paris, and Miss Burke has sung at Baltimore. Miss O'Connell is American trained and Miss Consoli was born in Lawrence, Mass. The remaining native artist is Barre Hill, a native of Michigan, who has already won success upon the concert stage.

The conductors will be those—Giorgio Polacco, Roberto Moranzoni and Henry G. Weber—whose work has made them familiar. The ballet will be carried over from last season, but the management says it will be given some interesting opportunities in extended scenes. F. B.

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## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## David and Bach

By BEATRICE BRADSHAW BROWN

DAVID walked home slowly. He had been on his feet since early morning, running errands and keeping the club rooms in order. He was used to hard work, but he had never worked in a city before, and the noise and hard pavements and unaccustomed duties tried him considerably. His patience, moreover, had been sorely tested since he had become errand and messenger boy at the Aetna Club, 10 days ago. The man at the desk, Perkins by name, found in the country boy a convenient object for his wit. David could not escape his gibes, as he had to ask Perkins everything he needed to know. The club shouldn't be paying wages to a farm-hand, said Perkins, but David was too entertaining to discharge. David held his peace. He was not sorry, however, when each day's work was done.

His feet dragged as he climbed the stairs to his room, but as soon as he opened the door, his fatigue vanished. There was nothing about the room to account for such a change. It was small, narrow, and dark, and rubbed elbows, so to speak, with the elevated tracks which passed the window. But David didn't notice its disadvantages. He saw only a precious object on a chair which transformed the shabby hall bedroom of an errand boy into the studio of an earnest, if youthful, artist. That object was his violin.

David couldn't remember a time when this violin hadn't been his friend and companion. When he was very young, his mother had been left with her son, a small farm, and the violin, a valuable instrument which had belonged to her father. She recognized David's ability, and it was their joint desire that as soon as they could afford it, he should devote himself to music. Meanwhile he worked on the farm and practiced as much as he could. Often on summer days he took the violin to the fields with him, and practiced during his rest hour out of doors.

Now he had saved enough money to come to the city. He could not afford to live without working; but he had given up hard manual labor, and could have a concert occasionally. He found employment as boy-of-all-work at the Aetna Club, a rendezvous for writers, musicians, and painters. He expected to practice two or three hours every evening, and in time to take lessons.

## Bach's Second Sonata

David adjusted his music on the stand, took his violin from the case, tuned it, and began to practice. He was working on Bach's Second Sonata for the Violin, and he began with that.

He practiced with joyous energy. The room became filled with a glory of sound which drowned the din of the elevated trains and the noisy street below. Determined to master

the alluring intricacies of the final movement, he went over it several times, and he was beginning to make headway when someone knocked on his door.

He put down his violin and opened the door. Before him stood his landlady, whose room was next to his.

"Look here," she said, "you going to keep that racket up all night?"

"Why, no, of course not," replied David.

"Well, I just thought I'd remind you. There's some folks in this world who'd like a wink of sleep."

"But—but it's early yet," protested David. "I—I just begun."

"Oh, is that so?" returned the woman. "Well, you can just stop, then. You can make all the racket you please daytimes, but you must cut it out nights."

"Very well," replied David. "I won't practice any more."

He shut the door, sat down at his rickety table, put his face in his hands, and—what was that?

Not far from him to say more than that he sat down at his table and hid his face in his hands and remained there for some time.

David's Ambition

David's ambitions were not so very high. He did not consider himself a genius. All thought of future success was subordinated to his love for music. His chief desire was to win a place for himself in a fine symphony orchestra. He had heard one concert by such an orchestra, the Kreutzer Symphony, since his arrival. From his perch in the top balcony he had watched the musicians with reverence and awe. During certain passages of one composition the orchestra was silent while the first violin played alone; and the rich clear tones of the single instrument filled the vast hall with ringing beauty. David was enthralled. The position held by that first violinist seemed to him the most enviable in the world.

Some day to fill a similar position became David's goal. Eventually he might reach it; at least, he had thought so until tonight. But what hope was there now? Even if he found another room, and rooms were scarce in the crowded city, someone would object to his practicing again. If he couldn't practice he couldn't play, and if he couldn't play he might as well sell his violin and go back to the farm. What was the use of trying any more?

Suddenly he sat up and scolded himself sharply.

"David Lane, I'm ashamed of you. You're just running away. Round about face! You hear me? Quick!"

Obeying his own command, he got up. He lit the gas, put his violin away, and sat down with Bach beneath the sputtering jet.

He opened the sonata to the final movement and began to memorize it.

thinking out the notes, fingering and time. He recited the music to himself until he was sure of it, so sure that nothing could trick him into forgetting. He worked for about two hours, his discouragement forgotten, then tumbled into bed and fell asleep with Bach ringing in his ears.

## Dusting to a Stately Measure

He went to work earlier than usual the next morning. His intention was to reach the club before Perkins, retreat to the library, and whistle the part of the Sonata he had learned the night before while he dusted and put away the books. There would be no one to hear him so early in the day.

His hope was realized; Perkins had not yet arrived. It is safe to say that never before had the library been so thoroughly dusted, and certainly the dusting had never before kept time to the stately measures of a Bach Sonata.

At last David had to admit that he could dust no more. He stopped whistling at a convenient phrase, pleased that his method was a success. Tonight he would finish the Sonata, and then—what was that?

He stopped—transfixed. Someone in the room was whistling that same Sonata, taking it up where David had left off. He listened for a moment to the rich, musically whistled that echoed his own, and then turned round.

A gentleman was standing in the doorway, watching David with a kindly interest. As David turned round, he stepped forward, smiling.

"We play duets, so?" he asked cordially, with the suggestion of a foreign accent. "And perhaps you will say who you are that, while Bach while you dust books?"

"My name is David Lane," stammered the boy.

"Well, David Lane, sit down and tell me how it comes you know Bach so well. One does not expect the members of one's club to know Bach in that manner, much less the boy who dusts the books."

David sat down, and the gentleman sat beside him. Little by little, in response to skillful questioning he told how it came he knew Bach so well. It was the first chance he had had to tell anybody anything since he had come to the city, and he told everything.

There was a pause when David had finished. The gentleman looked at him a long time. David flushed. He mistook the gentleman's gaze. He should not have said so much. He had forgotten himself. He—

His forebodings were cut short by the entrance of Perkins.

"Hey, you, Lane," he said sharply. "Where you been? Didn't you hear me ring for you?"

David jumped to his feet.

"Sorry," he said. "I didn't hear."

"You'd better sharpen your ears then, unless you want to look for another job."

David started for the door, overcome with chagrin.

"David Lane, come here."

It was the gentleman's voice. David stopped short, but did not turn round.

"Mr. Perkins," continued the gentleman, "I am happy to inform you that David Lane is no longer in your employ."

David whirled round. "Sir?" he exclaimed.

"David Lane," went on the gentleman, "you and I have one employer. Music. Whoever serves her with all his heart can serve no other. Go home, and get your violin and your clothes. Tell your landlady that you are leaving your room to someone who will not play anything more offensive than a victrola. Then come to my apartment, and ask for me."

"But where—how?" stammered David, utterly bewildered.

"Oh, yes. Stupid that I am. Here is my card."

The gentleman handed David his card, bowed, and then at Perkins. It seemed to David that Perkins was gazing at him with a sort of awe.

"Who—who is he—do you know?" asked David.

"Beckmann," replied Perkins. "Henri Beckmann."

"But—but who is Henri Beckmann? Is he a—musician?"

"He is," answered Perkins, solemnly with respect. "Famous. One of our best members. Plays first violin in the Kreutzer Symphony Orchestra. Then with a return of his old manner, 'I don't suppose you've even heard of it.'"

But his last sentence was addressed to vacancy. David had vanished.

## A Model Airplane Champion



IN THE National Model Airplane championships held in Detroit this summer, George Thompson of Winner, S. D., aged 14, won first prize among the juniors in the scale-model portion of the competition. Here is his own story of how he did it:

"I read the directions in the magazine (The American Boy), and worked about 14 hours a day for a week. The Whirlwind motors were made from

threaded bolt ends. The aluminum propellers came from automobile lamps. The corrugations, to make the outside of the plane look like duralumin, were made by thread pasted to the wings and fuselage, then varnished, then covered with aluminum paint. It is nearly an exact model of the three-motored Ponce monoplane. I sent it to Detroit, where it won first prize."

## What Is the Young P. E. N.?

By H. OULD

General Secretary of the International P. E. N.

THE P. E. N. is an international association of poets and playwrights, editors and essayists, and novelists, with 42 centers all over the world. Until now it has consisted exclusively of writers who have reached a certain standing in literature. It has not been easy for young people to join, because they have not often reached the required standard.

The London Center is making an attempt to rope in young writers by starting a section, called the Young P. E. N., which is open to anybody, not more than 29 years of age, who can show that he or she is seriously intending to become an author, has taken the initial steps, and is in sympathy with the general aims of the P. E. N.

For the P. E. N. is not merely an association of writers, banded together for no special purpose. The first article of its faith is the promotion of friendship among writers of all nationalities, and this finds expression, not only in regular meetings, dinners, and the like, but in extending the hand of friendship to writers throughout the five continents.

The London Center has given hospitality to authors from practically every country in the world, and when it held a banquet this year to commemorate the centenary of the great Norwegian Ibsen's birth, no fewer than 30 different countries were represented: Americans rubbed shoulders with Arabs, Serbs with Siamese, Englishmen with Estonians.

The great idea at the base of the P. E. N. then, is friendship, disinterested, whole-hearted friendship, which takes no notice of the barriers erected by politicians. I remember hearing John Galsworthy (who is the president of the P. E. N.) say at a meeting in London:

"I hope and believe that we stand for something more than sympathy—for enlightenment and truth. As members of the P. E. N. we are, to my feeling, all bound by a sort of special pledge to write nothing false, and set down nothing in malice, even under provocation. In short, we stand for a thoughtfulness and a broadmindedness which is the negation of that spirit out of which misunderstandings come and wars are made. They say the pen is mightier than the sword; I don't know, but at least the pen is always at work before the sword is drawn, and always at work after the sword is sheathed. Only the pen can spread such understanding; that the sword shall rust and stick fast within its sheath."

That is the spirit of the parent P. E. N., and the Young P. E. N. must be the same. In the early days of literary striving the young writer is apt to feel somewhat isolated; it is not certain that among his (or her) own family somebody will be found to whom first efforts can be shown; and although the young aspirant is said to profit by editorial rejections, I can't help thinking that contact with other young aspirants—who are perhaps receiving similar rejections—would prove comforting and helpful, and encourage a healthy sense of humor concerning one's work.

To compare notes, to discuss ambitions and ideals, to hobnob with young people with similar aims and hopes, to arrange meetings at which experienced craftsmen expound the secrets of their craft, to meet socially, to enjoy the pleasure of meeting; to invite contact with young writers of other countries—

## Current Events

## Antarctic Exploration

AT THE "bottom of the world" is the great continent still waiting to be conquered, the last unknown continent of our globe. It is not surprising then that the imagination of explorers and scientists has been fired by the existence of this region, and that a determined effort is now being made to explore it.

What do we already know about this continent? Very little. Great explorers, like Captain Amundsen, Captain Scott and Sir Ernest Shackleton, have pioneered in the advance guard. The naturalist, the geologist and the scientist have many questions to ask and answer. What animals and plants are to be found in this great continent? Are there signs that a warmer climate once prevailed? (At present the climate is very cold, much colder than at the North Pole.) What effect have the climatic conditions of the region on the rest of the world?

This year will probably see three expeditions to the antarctic, one of which, Commander Byrd's, has already set out. Two other expeditions are planned. Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, who, with Ben Eielson, made the famous polar flight from Alaska to Spitzbergen, is to be the leader of one, and Com. Douglas G. Jeffrey of England is to be the leader of the other.

Commander Byrd's expedition has set sail in two ships for Dundee, New Zealand, where all the men and supplies are to be transferred to one vessel, the City of New York, which will then set sail for the Ross Sea on the edge of the great Ice Barrier. There a base will be made for the great work of exploration.

The expedition is largely a scientific one and it is therefore not surprising that of the 72 members of the expedition many are natural scientists, who will collect plants and animals, make maps, and study weather conditions. Much of the work of exploration is to be done in the four airplanes with which the expedition is furnished, but the Eskimo dogs are still too valuable to dispense with, and 80 of these are to be with the party.

Commander Byrd was the first to see the North Pole from the air, and this coming year he may accomplish what is probably his dearest ambition: to fly over the South Pole also.

## Enthusiastic Young Voters

Seven million young men and women will cast their votes for the first time at the forthcoming presidential election in the United States. Of this number, thousands will of course be college graduates, and those should be especially prepared to vote intelligently since the curriculum in many colleges today lays so much stress on the study of government, sociology, economics, and international affairs.

In answering the question, "Do college undergraduates really care anything about national politics and will they go out of their way to vote in the coming campaign?" Dr. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, California, (speaking particularly of girl undergraduates) said: "As for people who think they are uninterested and uninterested in current politics, even the most casual visitor to our college campuses can have ample external proof that such an impression is unfounded."

In the spring term 'presidential campaigns' were carried on with picturesque vigor; there were open forums, debates and parades; acorns, horse chestnuts and buckeyes may be gathered and dried and strung on colored string. If these are decorated with bright colored lacquer, or painted different colors, they make beautiful decorations for the Christmas tree. Rose hips, squash seeds, watermelon seeds, dried peas and corn, make very good chain material. Burs from the burdock plant can be modeled in various shapes as clay is.

Some of you may enjoy collecting and pressing the various colored autumn leaves. A very good press can be made of two smooth boards. Large sheets of drawing paper, blotting paper, or even newspaper can be used. Lay the leaves separately between the sheets, with a board below and on top. Then place a heavy weight above, and leave to dry. A lovely branch of brightly colored leaves may be varnished and make a very pretty house decoration. Bright feathers may be picked up in the woods, and last year's bird nests may be taken home to add to the collection. All these outdoor playthings afford amusement and increase observation, as well as add to one's stock of information.

'Democratic' and 'Republican' organizations; and a final straw vote was the climax of this electioneering.

"Youth is naturally exacting," Dr. Reinhardt went on, "and our students are not only eager to vote on the five issues of the day; they are ready to do so, trained by study and research and discussion to think individually, rather than along party lines. They will use fact rather than prejudice to base their opinions, and through their vote they will demand an ideal standard of social, moral, and political accomplishment in government."

## Edison Medal

The United States Congress has voted to bestow upon Thomas Alva Edison a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices in recognition of his great achievement in illuminating the path of progress through the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century. If you stop to realize what the invention of electric light alone has meant in the dispelling of darkness and turning of night into day, you will realize the truth of this statement. And the electric light is only one of the inventions Edison has given us.

The most important of these inventions with which we come daily into contact which are Edison's own or which show the effect of his research are: the phonograph, the telephone, the electric railway, the electric motor, the electric light, the storage battery, and the moving picture.

Thomas Edison is often spoken of as a genius of almost supernatural powers of achievement, but his own explanation of his success is quite simple. "Genius," he says, "is 1 per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration." Evidently hard work is in great part the secret, after all.

## Nature's Playthings

THIS is the season to gather nature materials for both present amusement and next winter's busy work. The fall is the loveliest time of the year for long walks in the woods or along the water side, and there are so many interesting things to see and to take home, if one wishes. There are many pretty pebbles and shells, pretty colored leaves and weed seeds that can be used in making nature chains.

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## The Mail Bag

Edmonds, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag.

Edmonds is 16 miles north of Seattle, Washington, and is right on Puget Sound. We have beautiful sunsets and get a good view of the Olympic Mountains. Our summers are quite warm and we have mild winters.

We have been taking the Monitor only a month, but I have been going to First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Edmonds for about two years. I am substitute organist for the Sunday School. I have taken piano lessons for five years.

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade.

I should like to correspond with Herbert L., Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Ed.

Ipswich, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

I live at Ipswich, in Queensland. Just at present Queensland is very pretty. The wattle, our glorious emblem, is in bloom, and many other wild flowers. I live a few miles out of the city. Our place is situated on a hill and from one side of the house we can see the town. There are many beautiful mountains around.

We are very fond of animals and have many pets, cats and dogs mostly. All the cats have names, and they know their names well. I have a little black Shetland pony named Tot and I am very fond of her. Every morning five butcher birds come to our kitchen window to be fed. We throw them crumbs and they catch them in their beaks.

I find the Monitor very interesting and I love Snubs and the Children's Page.

I attend the Christian Science service every Sunday. I am 18 years old and should like someone in some other country to write to me.

—Mim R.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I wish to tell you how much I enjoy it and The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor is one of the main outside references I have for my school work, and I find it very helpful to me. The Children's and Young Folks' Pages are my favorites, and I look forward to reading them.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 8 years old.

The Radio Show Beautiful was recently held in Los Angeles for a week. On each night a radio station gave a program at the show. Television was seen for the first time in Los Angeles, and the whole show was very beautiful, as well as interesting.

The Southwest Exposition has just concluded a month's run at Long Beach, about 25 miles from here, and it was very interesting and instructive. Many countries had each a separate building in which exhibits from that country were shown, the

street on which these buildings stood being called "The Avenue of Nations." One of the most interesting of the Persian Building, which contained Persian rugs hundreds of years old. There was also an Indian village where many Indians lived, who held powwows and dances for the visitors. At the entrance of the exposition grounds was a beautiful lawn, where were stuffed animals that rolled their eyes, representing a circus. Near by was a large artificial lake with a bandstand in the center. From here the music was broadcast by amplifiers. At night many colored lights lit up the buildings, making them look very pretty.

Sept. 9 was Admission Day, celebrating California's entrance to the Union, 75 years ago, when the Stars and Stripes were first raised in Monterey, with the Bear flag below.

I should like to correspond with any girl who will write to me. I am 15 years old, and my favorite sports are tennis, swimming and basketball.

—Vernice B.

[Thank you for your description of the Exposition, Vernice.—Ed.]

Torquay, S. Devon, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have been going to Sunday School ever since I was old enough. I love reading the Monitor, especially Snubs, Waddles, in the Lighter Vein, and Mr. Scroggins.

My favorite hobbies are swimming, tennis and horseback riding, the latter being my favorite. We get a lot of all these sports down here. Sometimes I go on to Dartmoor and have some lovely riding up there. I also like reading.

Torquay is a very pretty town on the south coast of Devonshire. It is built on six or seven hills, so whenever you go for a walk you are either going up or down hill. It is generally warm here and we get a lot of sun in the summer.

We have lovely bathing and as our house is near the sea we can bathe from there. There is a raft which is anchored in our bay, and at high tide it is rather a long way out. It is great fun on a rough day at high tide when there are a lot of people on the raft because when big waves come one has great difficulty in keeping on the raft, and generally we fall off.

The year before last we spent our holidays in a village five miles from Dover called St. Margaret's Bay. One day there was great excitement, as a Channel swimmer landed right opposite our house. He was an Englishman, Norman Deernham.

I should love to correspond with anyone about my age (12). Won't someone please write to me? It does not matter what nationality.

—Mary M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Ruth L. (12), Chicago, Ill.

Oliver A. (13), Philadelphia, Pa.—especially from Japan.

Blaine H. (15), Congress Park, Ill.

Elena D. (15), Fairfax, S. Dak.—from Alaska, Cuba, Canada or Europe.

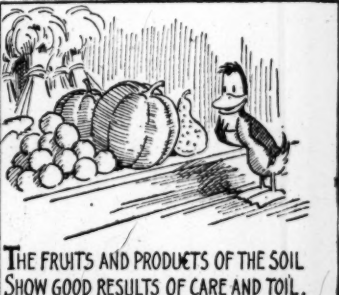
Florence H. (18), Ann Arbor, Mich.

Barbara S. (21), Arkansas City, Kan.—from Philippine Islands or anywhere.

Laura M. (12), Hanover, N. H.—from abroad; interested in stamps.

Ruth M. Atlanta, Ga.

## The Adventures of Waddles



## Thrifty Spelling Game

THIS game is called "Thrifty Spelling," because the players are supposed to be very thrifty with the letters of the alphabet. Each player may be given a paper and pencil, and some one may ask the questions orally, while the players write, or a time limit be set, and each person be given the list of questions. The questions must be answered by using a single letter of the alphabet for an entire word, or for an entire syllable of the word.

1. What letter of the alphabet can be used to signify an insect?

2. To signify a vegetable?

3. To signify a native Chinese hairdresser?

4. A kind of sheep?

5. An organ of vision?

6. A measure?

7. A large body of salt water?

8. A command given to horses or oxen?

9. To be in debt?

10. Use two letters of the alphabet to name something very cold.

11. Use two letters of the alphabet to name a kind of pepper.

12. Two letters for a girl's name.

13. Two letters for a county in England.

14. Two letters for a word that means too much.

15. Two letters for a creeper.

16. Two letters for a word meaning not difficult.

17. Two letters for a word meaning a written composition.

18. Three letters for a word meaning great joy.

Answers to Puzzle Published Sept. 2

1. Pegasus. (In "The Wonder Book," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.)

2. The wooden horse. (In "The Story of the Iliad," by Homer, retold by Arthur Church.)

3. Richard III of England. (In "Richard III," by William Shakespeare.)

4. Bucephalus. (In "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," by James Baldwin.)

5. Black Beauty. (In "Black Beauty," by Anna Sewall.)

6. Balaam's Ass. (In the Bible.)

7. Dapples. (In "Dapples of the Circus," written by Clarence Hawkes.)

8. Old Silver. (In "Horses Nine," by Sewall Ford.)

9. Piebald. (In "Piebald, King of the Branches," by Clarence Hawkes.)

10. Star. (In "Star, an Indian Pony," by Forrestine Hooker.)

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Shadowy Land of a Child's Recollections

EDMUND GOSSE recorded in his ablest book, "Father and Son," certain memories which derived from the time when he was less than two years of age. This must be as far back as any adult memory can stretch, and it is much farther than I can go with certainty. Although it may possibly be that some of my earliest recollections are as old as that, I cannot date them. They float in a timeless void, unrelated to other events, unadjusted to space, undefined by thought or speech. Indeed, it is just their lack of relationship and of definition which convinces me that they are ancient on the scale of the things I remember. Events and experiences which occurred after I was six I can date with some precision, but everything lying beyond that must have happened before I had any sense of time or any thought of the connection between one event and another. These earlier events and experiences compose, that is to say, my pre-historic epoch; they are my dimmest antiquity, exactly analogous to those vast movements of races in the dawn of human history which we can only vaguely surmise and cannot date within a thousand years. I record a few of them here, not because I think they have the slightest importance in themselves, but because I believe that every one must have some store of memories and that they are for all of us a richer channel of happiness than we often realize.

To call these memories recollections of events is not quite accurate and is not entirely just to them, for they are both less and more than that. In the first recording and in the preservation of each of them the eye predominates; they are all things seen—but seen with a vividness and intensity, with an overbearing sense of significance which the eye alone could never have made possible. Each of these remembered sights is suffused with feeling, and it has been valued and retained for its overtones of emotional suggestion rather than for anything that another could have discovered in it. I believe, indeed, that these pristine recollections as these are altogether the most personal of our possessions. They cannot be shared, because we can never make another understand why we value them, why we count them over with increasing delight.

How few and small they are, now that I come to name them. And no one is in any way excited, so that when my little catalogue is complete you will inevitably exclaim, "Is that all?" Well, no, that will not be all, for the mere meaning of such things does not exhaust or even indicate their value. I am taking you into the shadowy land of a child's

Imagination while I name these things, and in the land every fact stands for more than itself.

Well, first of all, looking back as far as memory can go, I see three ponies grazing at me over a fence. There is a wind in the oak boughs above them and in the tall grass of the meadow behind their manes are blowing in the wind. The time of year is early autumn. There is a faint tinge of chlorophyll or of moss on the fence rails. In the eyes of the three ponies I see an expression at once dreamy and mischievous, for they too are very young. Youth looks at youth as I stand there gazing at them, with a vague sympathy and comprehension.

Next I see a stone cottage, very small and compact, strongly built, which seems to be a natural growth of the ground on which it stands. Streaks of red-brown earth show here and there through the thin grass about it, and in the front garden there are tangled masses of single petunias. About this picture there lingers always an odor of wood smoke.

Then next I see four tall oaks on a steeply sloping lawn, with a foot-path slanting down between them. Immensely tall those oak trees are, and the mystery that lurks in their upper branches is what all romantic music and poetry strive to reveal. Over them towers a vast tumultuous cloud of some August afternoon. Their tops are swaying a little against the cloud. I hear the whisper of their leaves.

Two daisies growing on the slope of a little hill are moving faintly in the breath of June. Their petals are as white as the clouds above and their hearts are as golden as the sun. There are no trees anywhere about and the other flowers—simply the round slope of the hill and those two blossoms growing there to fix the day and the place in memory. A bobolink scatters random song as he flies rollicking over the lower meadow.

In the late twilight of a winter's evening I have gone to the barn with my father to watch him feed the horse. The dim light of his lantern strikes here and there upon polished harness buckles and pitchforks; it throws enormous shadows upon hay-loft and rafters. I hear the slow crunching of the horse in his manger and little furtive ticking sounds come from the hay. The barn at night is a mysterious place, yet a delightful one, suggesting shelter and seclusion and homely content.

Now there are a good many questions that I can ask about these earliest recollections, and few that I can answer. Why is it that there are no people in them? Why are they all concerned, not with things done, but with things seen and felt? Why were just these sights chosen out of all the millions that came to me in those first years? And most perplexing question of all, whence did they derive the vigor and vitality which has enabled them to survive the ever-flowing flood of later memories, and instead of growing dim with the years, actually to shine more and more as their origin recedes in time?

One thing that I have long known that they are interwoven with later thoughts and feelings with which at first sight, they would seem to have no connection. They come back to me like the recurring themes of music, always the same and yet always with a new hint of significance derived from their new setting. How much I owe to them in the way of enrichment and elevation of all my past and present moods it would be impossible to estimate. They give assurance and stability to my latest finding, and the world of beauty by reminding me that what I know or surmise at present is no new and therefore questionable discovery. In an important and weighty sense, I have known it always.

Thus it happens that I have never been sure to say, as Wordsworth did, that the things which I have seen I now can see no more. That assertion of Wordsworth's, in fact, is very difficult to harmonize with what we know of him. He had a large stock of childhood impressions, and it is perfectly evident that much of his best poetry rests upon the memory of things seen behind the eye, in the light of these recollections. I think all great poetry must always rest upon such things. I believe that in his mature manhood Wordsworth saw the beauty of the world about him, or at any rate saw it as it appeared to him, and he addressed to something behind the eye, in the light of these recollections. And of his childhood. In his best moments a tree means something more to him than a mere mass of wood and leaves, because it recalls a tree which he saw once in that special beam which fell upon him, and for the enlightenment of children and of the men and women they become. This, at any rate, is my interpretation of Wordsworth—because this is my own experience.

My reflection upon these few shards of memory leads to the suggestion that they mean something more than what they are. But what do they mean? Ah, well, that is what poets and painters, musicians and sculptors, and all the dreamers in the world are trying to find out and to tell us.

## Mountaineer English

The mountaineers have been called "our contemporary ancestors." People from the cities who visit them are invariably struck with the old-fashioned, archaic language commonly used. Yet it is good, if ungrammatical. English that they speak. If Shakespeare were to return to earth today, he would feel fairly at home with the mountain people. Open fireplaces, the spinning-wheel and the handmade loom, the Greek lamp and many other simple household implements would be familiar objects to the immortal bard. Again he would be in the forest of Arden and the language he would hear would be his own—ETHEL PARK RICHARDSON, in Preface to "American Mountain Songs."

## Moonbeams

The Fairies dance the livelong night Across the moonlit hill;

The moonbeams dance along the lake;

The western wind is still.

The waters make a little sound More sweet than music far—

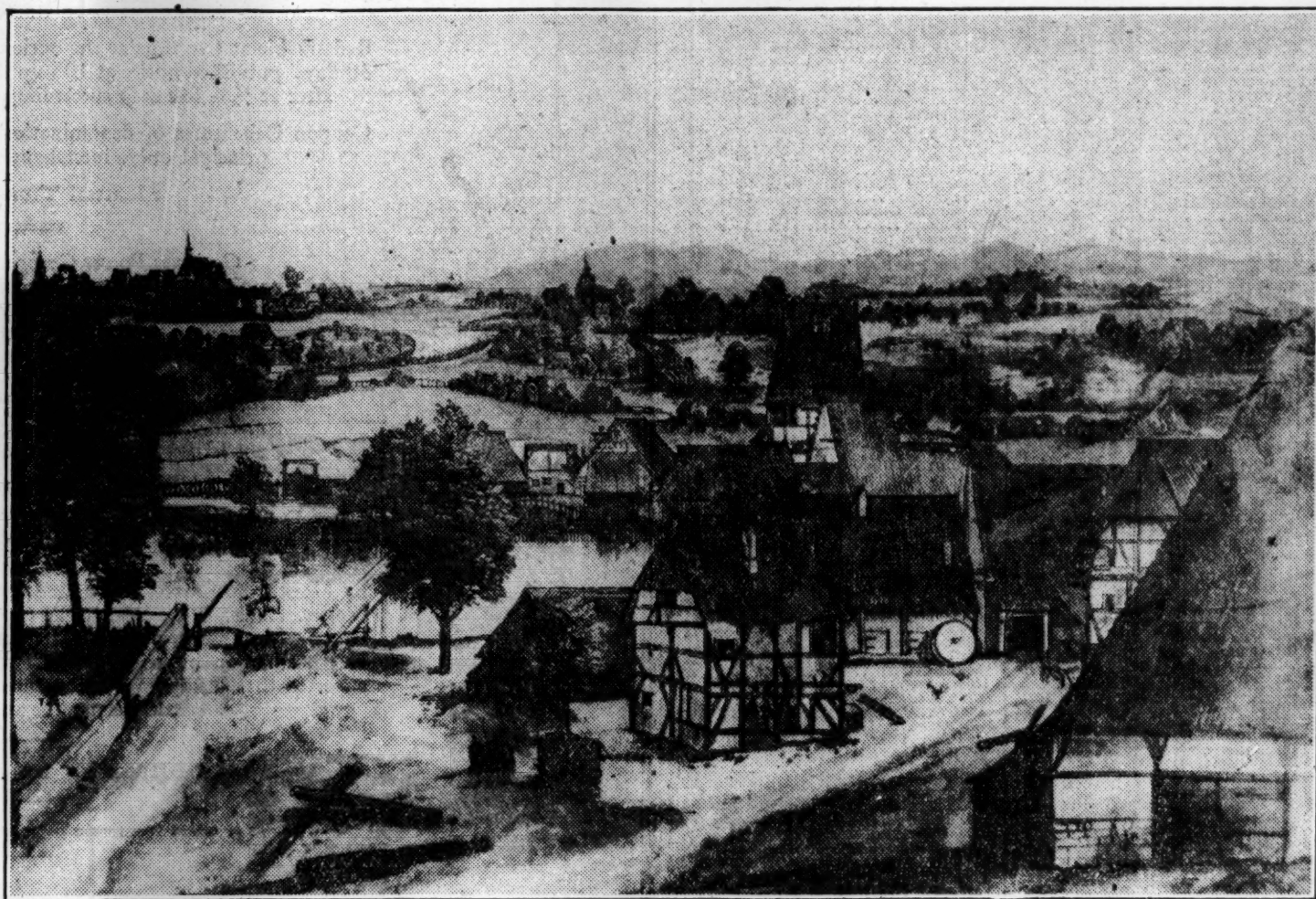
Oh, let me fly across the world To where the Fairies are!

—NORRIS JEPSON O'CONNOR, in "Songs of the Celtic Past."

## As Dürer Saw Nuremberg

ONE of the most fascinating of the smaller exhibits in the great Quatercentenary Dürer Exposition held this summer in Nuremberg was a delightful view of the old city executed by the master in body-color or gouache. Lent by the Bremen Art Gallery, to whose permanent collection it belongs, this drawing is entitled "A View of Nuremberg from the Haller Meadow." Though many of the houses and churches seen in this drawing exist today, the general effect now is very

different. The River Pegnitz, which appears in the foreground of this fifteenth century view, now runs through the center of the modern city which has completely covered the rural district depicted by Dürer. The drawing is quite small, measuring only one hundred and sixty-four millimeters high by three hundred and forty-four millimeters wide, but it is beautifully executed, as the accompanying illustration shows, and is signed with the master's monogram.



View of Nuremberg, by Albrecht Dürer

## Corot's Delightful Day

He has himself given to us, in a letter to a friend, an almost autobiographical description of his own relations with the outdoor world, and so beautiful is his description, so greatly does it help us to understand his work, that we quote it. . . .

"A landscape painter has a delightful day. He gets up about three a. m., before sunrise. He goes and sits down under a tree, and waits, watching.

"At first there is little to be seen. Nature lies behind a white veil, through which some vague masses are faintly visible. Everything is sweetly scented, and trembles under the awakening breeze of the dawn.

"Bing! The sun gets clearer and begins to break through the fine veil, behind which shelter the fields, the woods, the distant hills. The mists of night still lie like silver on the cool grass.

"Bing! Bing! First one ray of sunlight—then another. The flowers awake, each one bathing in its drop of dew. The leaves stir in the chill morning air. The birds begin to twitter their morning prayer. One sees nothing, yet all is there!

"The landscape is hidden as yet behind the transparency of the mist, which will gradually be absorbed by the sun, and as it rises we see the silver river, the meadows, the cottages, the ever-receding horizon. At last we can see what at first we could see only guess at. Bam! The sun has risen. Bam! A peasant crosses the end of the field with his cart and oxen. Ding! ding! says the bell of the ram who leads the flock. Bam! Everything sparkles, glitters; all is in full light, still, soft, and caressing and I paint! I paint!

"The far distance in its simple contour and harmony fades into the sky, through an atmosphere of mist and ether. The flowers raise their heads, the birds flit to and fro. A peasant riding a white horse disappears down the narrow path. And the artist? He paints!

"Ah! the beautiful dun-colored cow, chest deep in the moist grass. I will paint her. Crac! There she is! Crac! What a peasant! Bam! Bam! 'Boum! boum! The sun begins to scorch. All grows heavy and dull. The flowers droop, the birds are silent; only sounds from the village reach us. It is the blacksmith, whose heavy hammer strikes the anvil.

"Boum! Let us go. We see too much. There is nothing left to the imagination. Let us go to breakfast at the farm. Work my friends! I will rest! I will doze and dream of my morning scene. I will dream of my picture, and later on I will paint my dream."

The letter is too good to condense, but our pages are too few to give it in its entirety; here, however, is the end:—"Nature is falling asleep. Yet the fresh evening breeze whispers in the leaves, the voices of the birds and the flowers are raised in prayer, the dewdrops pearl upon the grass.

"Bing! A star plunges into the water. Beautiful star, whose twinkling of the shimmering of the water suggests a hundred fold, you smile on me, and your own eyes brighten as you flash on me.

"Bing! A second star shows in the water, a second eye is opened; welcome, bright and shining stars! 'Bing! Bing! Bing! Three, six, twenty stars! All the stars of the sky have their meeting-place in this happy pool. All is dark—the pond alone shines out of the darkness, a labyrinth of stars.

"The illusion is over. The sun having gone to rest, the inner sun . . .

the sun of art—arises. Good! my picture is finished."

Here we see the artist, the poet, the lover of nature; we see also the man who, as we have already said, never painted nature in a convulsion. When the sun blazes at full midday, when it sets in an orgy of colour, Corot will have none of it; he makes no attempt to catch even a fleeting impression of its glories; "I will wait," he says; "I will go to the pond until nature returns to her more peaceful moods."

But in her peaceful moods Corot never wearies of studying her, and of teaching others to study her.—ETHEL RICHARDSON and ALICE POLLARD, in "Corot."

## For an Autumn Guest

I have put asters in your room tonight, Purple New England asters that I found Along the roadway, late this after-

Above dry leaves that bronzed the autumn ground.

Now in the jade-green bowl that stands between The emerald candles on your dressing-table, Fringed petals drawn about them like we shawls,

The asters sleep in this elm-shadowed place.

So would I have you close your eyes, dear friend, In peace, forgetting all the dusty day And all the brittle blowing of dry

The while you sleep a purple aster's way.

VIOLET ALLEN STORREY.

## The Golden Road

That first harbinger of autumn, the goldenrod, has taken possession of the fields and roadways. I wheeled through aromatic aisles of it this morning, just before sunrise.

There is no joy like that—to follow the wind at dawn, with a living, sparkling thing of steel for a steed. . . .

Oh, the exultant thrill . . . when one can be a wheel in an autumn dawn! . . . If the birds find the same delight in flying, it is not strange that every sunrise is a chorus and every grove a temple of song.

Down on the goldenrod road is a company of purple asters, the first of the stately monarchs of the field that make the days of autumn a coronation. The nodding goldenrod woke this morning with a half-sleepy sigh, while the asters were still dreaming of the long, sweet days yet to come.

On I sped toward the wide gates of Eastern gold. Then there was a twinkling of light on the handle-bar and I knew the day had begun. Out in the meadow, across the blowing clover, a meadowlark soared aloft and sang as only a meadowlark can sing, in greeting to the sun.

From out the silvery throat of that child of the morning came such a flood of melody that I stopped to listen. His breast was ashine with dew. . . . The wind came across the clover, bringing a shaft of light that touched my wheels with silver, and in that pean of praise my heart joined too.—MYRTLE REED, in "Love Letters of a Musician."

## Who Was the Mother?

There is another function of the home-maker which has its intellectual side, namely, the cultivation in children of the sense of beauty, and of the enjoyment of beautiful objects. In most families—rich and poor alike—this function falls to the woman. In the poorest houses one often sees in the southern window some flowering plants raised in tin cans and broken pieces of crockery, but cultivated with remarkable success by the wife and mother. A single oleander bush will be tended a whole year by the old wife whose children have left home—with much labor in winter to protect it from frost, because the kitchen is the only tolerably warm room at night—just for the sake of its three weeks of flowers. It is generally the mother of the family who keeps flowers blooming in the village house lot, or in the grounds just about the solitary farmhouse.

How many people remember all their lives the peculiar fragrance of grandmother's garden, and the selection of flowers in which she really delighted! In the scattered houses in the country it is the woman who buys of the travelling pedlar the illuminated text of Scripture and the chromos of foreign scenery for the decoration of her walls. The houses of the rich are adorned with beautiful fabrics, etchings, paintings, china and glass provided by and for women. Thinking of such objects, and working for such ends, is an intellectual pleasure and a civilizing influence for the household and neighborhood.

In every profession and occupation, whether ordinarily called intellectual or manual, there is a large moral element without which the mental training which the profession or occupation provides is hardly worth having. In the most precious of the professions, the law, the medicine, the ministry, the teaching, the business, the domestic, the manual, the intellectual part of that occupation, whether ordinary or professional, is likely to be immediately serviceable and productive.

Because of the sacredness of family life, the supreme importance for the progress of the race, the admixture of holy sentiments and aspirations with the labors of a mother seems more intimate and essential than with any other human labors; but the fact has no tendency to diminish the value of the intellectual part of that occupation.

The value of any occupation, whether occupation of a million human beings or of one human being, is best judged by its product. If we apply this standard to the occupation of a normal woman who brings up four or five dutiful, thoughtful and loving children, shall we not conclude that her occupation is the most precious in the world, no matter how we settle the question whether heredity or environment is the more influential factor in determining the quality of each generation? The woman exerts both these influences. This is as true for a million women as it is for one.

It is a solid fact, which has been imperfectly apprehended by mankind, that this most precious occupation is full of opportunities for training the reasoning powers through practice in observing, comparing, discriminating and choosing. This is the reason that we may fairly judge the real civilization of any race by the way it has treated, and is treating, its women. This is the reason that we always ask about any unusually serviceable man or woman who was the mother? This is the reason that the Christian nations

## Columbines!

High up where no foot stirr And in the stern company Of arrow-headed fronds!

A wistful, reticent, wide blue eye Returns my ardent scrutiny!

Brave blue-and-white docks Where a white fringe of water Argues with the rocks!

—THESE LINDSEY, in "Southwest Review."

## The Firm Foundation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYWHERE mortals are seeking a sure foundation in the midst of changing, wearisome, and unsatisfying human experiences. Position, place, fame, and material possessions, however great, have proved themselves inadequate to meet human yearnings for rest and peace. Christ Jesus and his students healed all manner of sickness, and even raised the dead. He said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." And yet, when sickness, poverty, or sorrow has overtaken men, how seldom have they gone to God in their trouble, with the understanding that knows that prayer is being heard and answered! Multitudes of men and women may have turned to God with what understanding they have had for a solution of their difficulties; but has their understanding been such as to bring them the desired help?

The thinking person of today is not satisfied to believe that the works done by Christ Jesus and his students cannot be done today, especially since there is no foundation in the Bible for such a belief. It is hard to believe that while God is willing and able to forgive our sins, however revolting they may be, He is not available to heal our diseases. The Scriptures declare, "In my Father's house are many mansions," and yet, honest, industrious people are sometimes without sheltering homes; and the world is asking, Why is this?

In Christian Science, multitudes all over the world have found, and are finding, a satisfying answer to all these vital questions. Its teachings make of the Bible a veritable "Rock of Ages," a never failing refuge from every storm. Christian Science teaches that our failure to find God a "very present help in trouble" is due to our failure to come to Him in an acceptable manner. It teaches that more than lip-service, however persistent, is required to bring us into the presence of Him who forgives all our thine iniquities who health all thy diseases." It teaches the exact nature of God and the exact nature of man; and shows

how men may live in ceaseless communion with God. Christian Science draws a clear distinction between man made in the image and likeness of God and so-called man, formed "of the dust of the ground," and shows this so-called man to be a mythical or mistaken view of man. For untold centuries, until men learned that the earth is round, the continent of America was unknown to the then civilized world because of the false belief that the earth was flat. In like manner, God's boundless love, His unfailing goodness, His unswerving justice, His infinite kindness, His tender mercies, His unlimited supply, and His guiding and protecting hand are in a measure unknown to us until in Christian Science we learn the truth about God and man. On page 339 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives the following definition of God: "God is Infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man." On page 258 of the same book she says: "Man is more than a material form with a mind inside, which must escape from its environments in order to be immortal. Man reflects infinity, and this reflection is the true idea of God." And a little farther on she continues: "To him belongs eternal life. Never born and never dying, it were impossible for man, under the government of God in eternal Science, to fall from his high estate." This correct, demonstrable concept of God and man is the firm foundation upon which to build for time and eternity.

Christ Jesus fully understood man's wholly spiritual nature; and it was through holding to this correct concept and refusing to give any reality to sin, disease, or death that he healed the sick and raised the dead. It is by the same method that the sick and sinning are being healed and regenerated in Christian Science today.

If, then, we would work out our problems in God's way, which is the only permanent way, we must strive to be Godlike, to reflect divine Mind in all our thinking. We must put away idle thoughts and cling to pure, constructive thoughts. We must cease to think of ourselves in terms of matter, and think of ourselves in terms of Spirit. This is putting off the old man and putting on the new. Every time a wrong thought comes to us, and we put it away and hold to a right thought, we add another stone to our spiritual house, "not made with hands," but "eternal in the heavens." Each victory over error gives us courage and strength to go on, and to overcome other forms of error until we merit the benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things."

## The Bees' Great Hour

Now they passed over the snows of a million fallen petals, while yet a good store of flowers hung upon the trees. June basked in the heart of the orchard and a delicious green sweetness and freshness marked the beginning of the warm season, all splashed with sunlight, here bloomed against a sky of summer blue, here took a shade from the new-born leaves and a shadow from branch and bough. To the eye, a mottled, dimpled glory of blossoms, sprays above green trunks and twisted branches, shone through deep vistas of the orchard, brightened all the distance; while upon the ear, now growing and deepening, arose one sustained and musical surruration of innumerable wings. . . .

Twenty aloft, with only the blue for background, they appeared as mere dark points filling the air in every direction. The swarm hung at the very heart of a little glade. Here two ancient apple-trees stood apart, and from one low bough, stretched at right angles to the parent stem, a dead old leaf and blossoms, there depended a grey-green mass from which a twinkling, flashing fire leaped forth as from gems bedded in the matrix. Each transparent wing added to the dazzle under direct sunlight; the whole agglomeration . . . was in form like a bunch of grapes, and where it thinned away to a point the bees dropped off by their own weight into the grass below, then rose again and either flew aloft in wide and circling flight or rushed headlong upon the swarm once more. Across the iridescent cluster passed a gleam and glow of peacock and iris, opal and mother-of-pearl; while from its heart ascended a deep murmur, telling of tremendous and accumulated energy suddenly launched into this peaceful glade of apple-blossom and the sweetest of clover.

They used plain speech, saying "Thee" and "Thou," and to my delight they addressed me by my name. I have never forgotten the gracious benediction that came to me when Whittier took my hand and said, "It is my Margaret Sangster. I am glad to see thee."

His talk that day drifts back over the intervening years with electric flashes of humor, a wistful seriousness and a benign sincerity. From my masters in poetry I cannot drop the name, honored and beloved, of John Greenleaf Whittier.—MARGARET SANGSTER, in "From My Youth Up."

Whittier possessed the fervor of the old prophets, their sternness, their rhythm, and their glow. Once it was my privilege to spend an hour in his company. I met him in Amesbury, not in his own home, but in that of a cousin whom he was visiting. There came into the library where I waited to meet him under the wing of his friend and mine, Harriet Prescott Spofford, three beautiful old people. They were tall and spare, with dark eyes and clear-cut profiles. . . . They made an impression of undimmed youth and childlike sweetness beneath their snowy hair.

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## Now



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Simon Commission Returns to India

SIR JOHN SIMON and his colleagues are returning to India to consider the constitution under which that country should be governed. The promise of their second visit is more favorable than was their first. When the British Parliament decided to send a commission of seven of its own members to investigate the working of the reforms in India that it had itself brought into being, the first thought of the Indian political class was of wounded pride. Arguing that the legislative bodies that had come into being were themselves capable of deciding their own future, or at any rate of providing chosen individuals to sit in conclave with the M. P.'s, they promptly declared a boycott.

The declaration that Indian politicians could get on perfectly well without the Simon Commission brought with it its own refutation. Many meetings to frame a constitution on their own account ended inconclusively, and when at last an "All India" conference came to some decisions, all India took part in picking the proposals to pieces. The more the "National" Congress, consisting mainly of high caste Hindus, was desirous of holding aloof, the more other communities, Indian Christians, Muhammadans, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, etc., thought it was advisable to place their views before the Simon Commission lest their desires might pass unnoticed. The provinces also wished to point out the special conditions which affected them, and gradually one after another of these from the Punjab to Madras has passed resolutions in favor of co-operation.

Indeed, the representatives and resolutions already received by the Simon Commission have been so numerous and diverse as to be bewildering to that body. One thing that is most desirable is that the commission should endeavor to make clear the points which are not feasible, in order that ambitions and desires of a harmful nature may not be aroused. The proposals of the Reforms breathed the genuine desire that ultimately India should become a self-governing democracy with all classes and creeds on the same level.

The suggestions may seem premature to those who know how caste-ridden the Hindu system is, but the authors of the Reforms were sincere enough. Unfortunately, the first thought of Hindu and Muhammadan was that there could not be self-government without the departure of the British and that, if that event was going to take place, they should commence by deciding whether the future self-government was to be that of the Hindus or the Muhammadans. The Hindus again thought of Swaraj, but their conception of Hindu predominance has not included any share in authority for the low castes and the outcasts. Numerous other ambitions also were aroused.

Yet, the very suggestion of the Reforms has produced hopeful signs. Despite the rigidity of caste—the thousands of fractions by which Hindus declare that man is not equal—the proposal for a democracy tends to encourage a movement toward democracy. The reforming sects within Hinduism are strengthened, the Untouchables are stimulated to demand a raised status, while Christians, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs, and Buddhists have nothing in their religions against working on level terms with their fellows. There is again a greater readiness to admit that India is less a nation than a confederacy of nations, so that the politicians themselves are proposing to diminish grounds for friction by the establishment of smaller and more homogeneous provinces in Sind, the valley of the Jumna, and the Karnatik.

Even in a matter of this kind, however, it is essential that the Simon Commission, or rather the British Parliament, should make it clear that the protection of India and sound fundamentals of government will be guaranteed. The proposal for the establishment of a Sind province, excellent as it is on administrative grounds, has set the Muslims thinking of a solid area in which Islam would be predominant from the Sutlej to Peshawar, Quetta, and Karachi, and this again keeps active the ideas that led to the Afghan trouble of 1919. There are always those who can see dangers in many matters, especially in the Bolshevik inspirations of strikes in various parts of India, but the sentiment of compromise is ingrained in the English, and the Simon Commission is not likely to go far astray. This much is certain, that, despite the apparent difficulties, capital, which is an excellent barometer, is obviously not alarmed about the future, for India can still borrow money at almost as cheap a rate as England herself.

### No Quota Against Canada

REFERENCE is made occasionally in the United States to the absence of any quota regulation against the inflow of migrants from Canada and Mexico. So many Canadian citizens have moved into the United States in recent years that Canada would naturally regard the possibility of being placed on the quota list as an issue of vital interest to herself. The decision by the United States to limit the migration would be welcomed, however, rather than resented, by some Canadian leaders of opinion.

The exodus of many thousands of capable Canadian workers to the distant green pastures farther south has been viewed with some misgiving. Canadian youthful enterprise is needed at home, where great new fields of opportunity seem to be steadily opening up.

It is unlikely that the Dominion would offer any strong objection to the quota, but it is just as unlikely that the United States would apply the quota to Canada. In an interview recently with a Canadian newspaper correspondent, the United States Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, expressed the opinion that the tide of migration from Canada to the United States may turn in Canada's favor before very long. Canadian agricultural prosperity is calculated to attract an increasing number of United States farmers, while the growth of the Canadian mining industry is also attracting much attention in the United States. At the same time, the federal administration at Washington is showing a commendable eagerness to promote nothing but friendly relations with the people of Canada. Even though the Dominion authorities are reported to have intimated to Washington that legislation to apply the quota to Canadian migration would be regarded as the domestic concern of the United States, constructive statesmanship therein must surely be toward greater freedom of movement, rather than restriction, between northern American neighbors.

### Restricting Credits

RESTRICTIONS imposed on loans to brokers by the banks with the apparent approval of the Federal Reserve Board have tended to withdraw banking credit from the call money market. As the speculative urge continued to exert a demand for accommodation, however, private corporations entered the call money market, withdrawing their deposits in the banks to do this. There is here presented a situation which has frequently been commented upon, but probably never with that official sanction it was accorded in Gary, Ind., when Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed the Indiana Bankers Association. In the course of his remarks Mr. Young said:

Many people in America seem to be more concerned about the present situation than the Federal Reserve System is. If sound credit practices have developed, these practices will in time correct themselves, and if some of the overindulgent get "burnt" during the period of correction, they will have to shoulder the blame themselves and not attempt to shift it to someone else.

It should be obvious to all banking authorities what was intended by that assertion. Investment and speculative credit have received their proportion of the bank credit available, Mr. Young asserted. When the total amount of bonds purchased is added to the total amount lent on securities, it would appear that some \$31,000,000,000 has been extended to accommodate investors and speculators. Borrowings by members at the Federal Reserve Banks since June 30 last have been increased by something like \$500,000,000, which is representative of the extraordinary demand for commercial credit at this time. It is but necessary to compare the two figures to realize the liberality with which investors and speculators have been accommodated.

During the past year the gold reserve of the United States has been depleted through exports by something like \$500,000,000, and to that extent the lending power of the Federal Reserve System has been restricted. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that something like \$300,000,000 of additional bank credit will be required to tide the country over the harvest period. By January next, before the holiday funds return to the banks, it is expected the banks will probably still owe the Federal Reserve Banks something like \$1,000,000,000 above the accommodations outstanding last June. Mr. Young intimated that sum would represent the maximum amount the system would permit for the season. Furthermore, it is pretty clear that commercial credit is going to receive the prime consideration until the season is over.

Coincident with the delivery of Mr. Young's speech, the announcement was made of an increase of \$85,285,000 for the week in the amount of brokers' loans outstanding. The banks have found this a rather difficult matter to control on account of the outside lenders in the money market. Yet it is obvious that, when the demand for further bank accommodations is made, there is possible a selection of borrowers. A corporation lending its own bank balance out on call might be the last to obtain bank credit for its current commercial needs. This might result in some discriminations; yet when the credit situation becomes acute it is difficult indeed to prevent discriminations arising.

### Traffic Congestion Increases

WITH the fall season, the thoroughfares of all the great cities are again thronged by motorcars which have been out of town during the summer months; and the question of traffic congestion is emphasized by the contrast between the present slow movement of traffic and the reasonably rapid pace during the summer period. Important in all cities, traffic congestion is accentuated in those where narrow streets tend further to impede the free movement of automobiles, and New York and Boston are typical examples of the numerous cities which are struggling with this problem.

Time lost by traffic congestion represents an economic waste, in so far as it prevents the business man from making his way about the city rapidly and more particularly as it retards the progress of motortrucks carrying the city's necessities and luxuries, or transferring goods from one depot to another.

Chicago made an effort to solve the problem by forbidding parking in the "Loop," and the results were noticeable in the faster movement of traffic in that section. New York sought to effect the same solution under two different city administrations, but the importunities of merchants, who erroneously held that the space occupied by two or three parked cars in front of their stores meant more trade to them than the free progress of motorbuses carrying throngs of passengers expeditiously to their doors from all parts of the city and its suburbs, prevented the effectuation of such a plan.

As a result, traffic in New York moves more slowly year by year. Each year brings more

motorcars and the added burden on the streets is met, not by added space but actually by less space, because of even more parked cars. The city's business is slowed up accordingly. Until parking is abolished the traffic problem will never be solved in congested city districts.

### "Blowing Out" Lights by Radio

IN BOSTON radio has been called into service to "blow out" the street lights at dawn. The local electric lighting company has established this system thus far in only a small area and chiefly for the purpose of enabling it to carry both the home and street currents on the same wires. Hitherto separate lines have been necessary because of the demands for service in the homes during the daylight hours and the impracticability of sending workers to "turn off the switch" on each individual street lamp.

And so radio—for the first time in the United States, it is claimed—has been put into regular use for turning on and off the lights on one of the important traffic arteries of the city. "Pressing a button," laymen are told, does the whole business. Wave frequencies of 720 and 450 cycles are used, the former for "lighting up" and the latter for "blowing out." Each street lamp is equipped with the necessary receiving apparatus to respond to release of these waves. The 720-cycle wave is released and "pop"—on go the lights over the entire line. The 450-cycle wave is let loose and "whist"—off they go and with-out even a tremor in the even flow of the electrical current through the same wires into the homes.

One wonders if the time is coming when lights in the home may be similarly equipped. How handy it would be to have a vest pocket radio apparatus capable of producing three or four husky waves for home use "by authority of the federal radio commission." Then it would be an easy matter not only to "light up the house" on the way home from the train but also to "start up the heater" or even to "turn off the gas range" which one recalls, ten miles away on a motor trip, has been "left on."

### Another Athletic Season

UNITED STATES colleges are entering upon another season of athletic activities, and the prospects of 1928-1929 furnishing competition fully as interesting as and even more sportsmanlike than its predecessors are considered bright. In many ways the season of 1927-1928 showed marked advancement over its immediate predecessor and paved the way for still greater improvements.

Many things happened which showed the desire has been gaining ground to win only on the true merits of the competition rather than at any cost, as has previously been the case too often. This is as it should be, and every true lover of athletics will welcome the change. One marked case in which this tendency was shown was when Yale University lent one of its swimming coaches to Princeton University, the latter's coach having suddenly resigned; and this in face of the fact that Yale was yet to meet Princeton in a varsity championship match. Such high sportsmanship as this, and other cases also might be cited, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the intercollegiate athletic world and to set a high standard for other classes of athletics.

This season will also mark the introduction by some of the colleges of the new plan to award varsity letters to the members of all their athletic teams, thus breaking up the former classification of major and minor sport teams. Proponents of the plan believe that it will result in less emphasis being placed upon some sports at the expense of others, and that it will also result in bringing more students out for those sports which, while in past years they furnished recreation to many students not able to make the big teams, received little support from the undergraduates in general as they were regarded of minor importance. If the idea works out successfully at those colleges which are trying it this year, it is sure to be adopted in most of the colleges of the United States before many seasons pass.

Reports from many of the colleges last spring showed that members of athletic teams were maintaining a scholastic standing fully as high as, and in some cases higher than, that maintained by nonathletic students. In one case no less than five athletic captains at one college ranked among the honor men in their university. This substantiates the claim that athletics need not interfere with scholarship. Moreover, in this connection it is pleasing to note that, generally speaking, there have been fewer cases of students being scholastically ineligible for early football practice this fall than has generally been the case, and this despite the fact that scholastic requirements were never higher than they are today.

Football, as usual, is the big opening fall sport; but there has been such a great improvement in the game itself and in the way it is handled that many of the objectionable features of the past have been eliminated. There may still be a tendency to overemphasize it at certain times and in certain locations, but this season is starting with every promise of college athletics being kept within due bounds and of their being placed as a whole, on a most satisfactory basis.

### Editorial Notes

Chief Spotted Tail, of the Rosebud Reservation, has proclaimed fealty to his blood brother "Charley" Curtis. This notable accession of what may surely be described as a 100 per cent American to the Republican ticket was offset, however, by a picture of Chief Plenty Coups—prophetic title!—shaking hands with his brother chief, Sachem "Al" Smith of the Tammany Reservation. Perchance the war whoop may yet drown out the "whispering campaign."

Financial experts in the United States foresee a continuance of high money rates until there is a substantial liquidation in securities. The looser the speculation, apparently, the tighter the money.

If Mexico favors a dry President, can the United States be far behind?

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN GENEVA

THE meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations this year at Geneva is less interesting than usual. Two out of the Big Three, Briand, Stresemann, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, who have done so much for European peace in the last four years and who have made the meetings of the League so important an element in European political life, are not present.

M. Briand is here, blunt and brilliant as usual. The new German Chancellor, Herr Muller, obviously feeling his way in a new and unaccustomed atmosphere, is here. There is an unusual number of prime ministers and foreign ministers from the lesser states. Mr. King, the Prime Minister of Canada, is present, the first Premier to come to the League from the American Continent. But the prima donnas, so to speak, without whom the deeper effects in the European orchestra cannot be sounded, are away.

It is fairly obvious that the Ninth Assembly of the League is not going to produce any very dramatic results. It will result in an endless series of private conversations between foreign ministers and prime ministers and delegates, which will have an immense effect in removing misunderstandings before they break out into open quarrels and which will result in a better understanding in every country of the point of view of all the rest. But it will produce no outstanding treaty or agreement.

One reason for this is the absence of Stresemann and Chamberlain, already noted. Another is the signature of the Peace Pact. That event has a little taken the wind out of the sails of the League for the moment. The intervention of the United States in the peace movement in this sudden way was quite unexpected. And the effect of the Pact, both on the attitude of the United States to the outside world and on the relations of the members of the League of Nations among themselves, is not yet clear.

Nobody at Geneva takes the Peace Pact as evidence that the United States is going to join the League. But many people here feel that, when it is ratified by the Senate, it will mean that the United States will begin to think out afresh its relationship to the organized peace movement in other parts of the world. It rejected the League in 1920. Since then it has in the main concerned itself with its own internal affairs.

The ratification of the Peace Pact, people think, will imply that the United States will begin to take a more active part in the organizing of international peace and the prevention of war, as its economic interests are increasingly compelling it to do. That, of course, would have a far-reaching effect both on Europe and on the working of the League, and also on the movement for disarmament. So people are inclined to "wait and see" what the United States really means by the Peace Pact, and that will not be clear until the debate in the Senate is over and its decision reached.

Then again the Peace Pact affects Europe and all the other members of the League directly. Under the Covenant they have pledged themselves to submit all their disputes to arbitration or conciliation through the machinery of the League and not to resort to war until that machinery has had time to function during a period of about nine months. They have now, in addition, pledged themselves never to use war as an instrument of their national policy and to adopt only pacific modes of settlement.

The Peace Pact, therefore, closes the legal loophole for

war left by the Covenant, and in that respect is on all fours with the rejected Geneva Protocol. But it provides no "sanctions" to compel nations to live up to this obligation and no means for dealing with states which repudiate their obligations either under the Covenant or the Pact. Yet half Europe is convinced that, unless nations assume a collective obligation to protect one another against attack or wrongful treatment, armaments will remain high and the risk of war constant.

Geneva, therefore, has been in doubt as to what the exact effect of the signature of the Peace Pact has been on the League system quite apart from the problem of the attitude of the United States. It has not had time to think it out, and until it has had time to do so the forward movement which produced the Protocol, Locarno, and the disarmament conferences will lack driving power.

But if the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations is likely to be regarded as having been somewhat uninteresting, the Assembly itself continues to make the same fundamental impression on the visitor as its earlier sessions have done. Here is a gathering of the representatives of almost all the races and colors and peoples among men, doing business in an efficient and matter-of-fact way as if it were the most natural and commonplace thing.

The Assembly is no longer a "sideshow"—a queer and exotic gathering of queer looking people from "foreign" lands. It is not a mere ephemeral conference of delegates dedicated to race reconciliation or seeking uplift. It is a parliament of national representatives meeting annually, like other parliaments do, for the transaction of political business, and of the first importance, the prevention of war through the promotion of mutual understanding and the pacific settlement of international disputes.

One cannot sit in the galleries and look down on that collection of men and women without realizing how shallow is the narrow nationalism which divides humanity into fellow citizens and foreigners, into people for whom one feels some sense of brotherly responsibility and people for whom one entertains apprehension or suspicion and certainly no sense of responsibility. Here in the front are the Germans, so recently reckoned in the category of enemies, yet obviously as good honest humans as any of the rest. Next to them are the Albanians, the latest European race to emerge into stardom.

A little way off are the Abyssinians almost alongside the Irish. Then come a group of peoples liberated from Russian rule, Finns, and Estonians, and so on. Then one comes to Asiatics, Chinese and Japanese and Persians, mixed up with South Africans and Italians and South Americans. And all of them are doing business together in the most orderly and practical way, as if this denial of the Tower of Babel were the most natural thing in the world.

And in truth it is the most natural. The League of Nations, whatever else it is doing, is slowly and steadily breaking down that oldest and most baneful of human prejudices, the division of mankind into groups each of which regards the other as "foreign" and therefore as dangerous or inferior, or at any rate as not evoking any sentiment of pride and love. It is this self-centered nationalism which is the real cause of war. War will disappear when the nations become brother nations, not foreign nations, to one another. And one agency, at any rate, which is accomplishing this result is the annual Assembly of the peoples at Geneva for the purpose of eliminating the causes of war.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

### Stamping Out Poverty

AMERICA is fast approaching the day when poverty will be completely abolished in this prosperous land. The great captains of business and industry and the foremost scholars are predicting that our economic system before long will put an end to the curse that in olden years fell upon most of the population.

There is no underestimating what an epochal thing it is that is happening by reflecting that never before in the world history have any but the wildest visionaries ever believed that poverty really could be put out of existence. It has always been taken for granted that there never would be quite food enough, clothing enough, houses enough, happiness enough, to go around. Even the wisest of men felt that a hard providence had decreed that some men, in all ages should be downtrodden and miserable.

Now and then, of course, a Utopian dreamer arose and announced some new scheme of society in which there should be no poor people. But his scheme always called for a revolution in the conduct of human relations in which society would be overturned. It never looked quite practical. But now look what is happening. It is precisely the most practical, realistic of business and industrial leaders who are declaring that it will soon be possible for everyone in the land to have a job that will provide for more than simple subsistence. Matter-of-fact, selfish, unimpaired and materialistic as the business world may be, it is nevertheless carrying us straight to a realization of the dreams of the Utopians.

This isn't to say that the reign of human brotherhood and equality is at hand. It doesn't necessarily mean that the Golden Age is about to dawn again. There will be plenty of wrongs in the world for our children to right. Yet this modern age is more deserving than we sometimes think. It may be very crass and materialistic; but it is entirely possible that, by releasing millions of men from the grinding oppression of material cares, it is paving the way for a mental and spiritual awakening such as the world has never seen.—*South Lake City Telegram.*

### "The Improved Pub"

THE drink trade, according to their own account, exist to perform a sort of national service by selling intoxicants. This is accompanied by a considerable pecuniary advantage to the brewers and distillers, but not to the publicans, who do not get their share of the proceeds owing to the tied-house system, which puts them at the mercy of the brewers. Though the publicans are numerically stronger than the brewers, the "trade" propaganda is directed mainly in the interest of the brewers, who provide most of the money which pays for the salaries, etc., of the organizers of the defense societies. These organizers know on which side their bread is buttered. To keep the licensed victuallers quiet and ready to support a policy which often conflicts with their particular interests, the organizers, etc., have to frighten them. They depict brewers, wealthy temperance societies, ravenous wolves, working to devour the "trade." This they call "defense." All over the country the publicans are organized to protect the pockets of the brewers rather than their own interests.

But it is not enough to take in the publicans—the public and public men have to be handled also. So the brewers, acting largely on the advice of men trained in the secret service and secret intelligence, have devised various forms of camouflage. They subscribe to a variety of "true temperance" fellowships, they induce gullible public persons to staff these as honorary officers and periodically they bring before Parliament proposals ostensibly aimed at converting their existing drinking shops into eating-houses and restaurants. At least, that is what they announce loudly. They do not go so far as to claim that all or even most licensed houses can be made into eating-houses as they wish to reduce the sale of intoxicants in such houses as are made into eating-houses. If reduced drinking accompanied increased eating, this would be disastrous to brewers, which depend for their existence on the wholesale profits on the beer they manufacture. Obviously, retail profits on tea or sausages would not compensate brewers for increased overhead charges on an idle brewery plant due to diminished output.

This session the brewers' policy has once again been submitted to Parliament embodied in the Public House Improvement Bill of Colonel Fremantle, member for St. Albans.

In 1924 a somewhat similar measure was submitted to

the House of Lords by Lord Lamington, president of the True Temperance Association. During its passage through that House an amendment was inserted embodying the principle of disinterestedness. This alteration was suggested by Lord Russell, who is not a defender of the brewers or their policy. The amendment provided that no establishment should get the premises claimed for "improved" houses unless it were under the management of a person whose salary or commission does not depend upon the profits made by the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The brewers naturally did not like these changes. But it would be interesting to know why Colonel Fremantle's bill is so much more popular with the public than the one suggested by Lord Russell. The amendment provided that no establishment should get the premises claimed for "improved" houses unless it were under the management of a person whose salary or commission does not depend upon the profits made by the sale of intoxicating liquors.

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### Healing War-Mindedness

THAT gathering of women in Queen's Hall, London, recently, in support of the Kellogg multilateral peace treaty, was a remarkable demonstration in its way. Here was the best thought of the British Nation, among the women, meeting to voice its approval of a proposal for furthering world peace which came from another country, and a country, at that, which numbers among its population some men of prominence and an element of its population that delight in insulting and attacking our English neighbors, or engaging in the so-called sport of "twisting the lion's tail" or "John Bull baiting."

Prominent among these women was the daughter of Gen. Jan Smuts of South Africa, who with Woodrow Wilson was the chief proponent of the League of Nations. She vigorously supported the Kellogg plan, just as have Colonel House and other friends of the League, and likened the hoped-for future neighborly status of the world to the new friendly relations between English and Dutch, amicably dwelling together in her own South Africa.

Lady Astor, that dynamic daughter of America who moved the resolution which rejoiced that the British Commonwealth of Nations had joined other European nations and Japan in signing the treaty, accurately sensed the condition which confronts the world when she said:

"I am frightened of the people who cry 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace, and who say war is impossible when war is probable. We have to reckon with the vast number of young people who have never seen war. It would surprise you if you could get into the minds of many young men and women and hear their talk about the glory of war. I do not believe you will ever get war out of the thoughts of people who are materially minded." Here is outlined the task which lies before the world—that of healing or eliminating the war-mindedness which is still regrettably so prevalent, despite the terrible lessons of ten years ago. This can be accomplished only through education of the right sort, that war is not a glorious thing, but a shameful blot upon the record of our vaunted civilization.—*Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.).*

### Cart Before the Horse

THE New York Legislature, which will not pass a state prohibition enforcement law, at its latest session made a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to navigate an airplane.

If it is a misdemeanor for an intoxicated person to navigate an airplane, is it not reasonable to ask why it should not be made a misdemeanor to make, buy, sell, or give intoxicating drinks to an aviator—or to anyone?—*Union Signal.*